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KULIKOV, PACT MILITARY COUNCIL HOLD MEETING

LD252003 Warsaw PAP in English 1610 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw April 25: The Military Council of the United Armed Forces of the Warsaw Treaty member states, presided over by commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov held a meeting here today.

Participants in the meeting reviewed some of the current issues pertaining to the state and development of the armies and navies of the United Armed Forces, as well as the practical activities of commanding organs, and adopted agreed recommendations.

The meeting proceeded in a business-like atmosphere and in the spirit of friendship, understanding and soldierly partnership.

CEMA LABOR CHIEFS MEETING CONCLUDES IN SOFIA

AU251908 Sofia BTA in English 1710 GMT 25 Apr 86

["CEMA -- Cooperation in Labour and Social Work" -- BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 25 (BTA) -- Cooperation between the state labour agencies of the CMEA member countries on the most important questions of labour, wages and social issues is developing successfully. This assessment was confirmed at the 18th session of the conference of heads of state labour agencies of the CMEA member countries held here from April 21 through 25.

The session approved guidelines of cooperation in the 1986-1990 period. They are directed mainly at aiding the realization of the tasks set by the economic summit session in Moscow, by the Comprehensive Programme for Techno-Scientific Progress Up to the Year 2000 and by the documents adopted by the top CMEA bodies. The guidelines give prominence to the securing of conditions for a maximum raising of labour productivity on the basis of accelerated techno-scientific progress and of the more efficient use of the human factor. The guidelines also devote considerable attention to the consistent implementation of the principle of payment according to the quantity and quality of the work done, to the perfection of the material incentives of techno-scientific progress and to the raising of the quality standard of the output.

The session adopted the materials which sum up the experience of the CMEA member countries in the field of introducing new conditions of payment in the industrial branches at the expense of the internal reserves of the enterprise.

The guests were received by Mr. Georgi Atanasov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and chairman of the Council of Ministers.

A representative of Angola attended the session in the capacity of an observer.

WPC ENDS SESSION, ISSUES DECLARATION ON PEACE

AU271605 Sofia BTA in English 1449 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia, April 27 (BTA) -- "The future of us all is balanced on a razor's edge.

Never has the choice before us been so starkly uncompromising. We are faced with two options: confrontation, nuclear war and annihilation, or survival, peace and cooperation," reads the declaration of the World Peace Council adopted at the session of the World Peace Council, which has ended here today.

Representatives of peace movements from more than 120 countries and 28 international organizations took part in the work of the session.

The declaration stresses that the world peace movement has become a permanent and important factor for finding of a way out of the tension which has been accumulated in the world. A number of initiatives of the peace movement are supported by the U.N., the countries from the socialist community, the Non-Aligned Movement, many other peace-loving countries and organizations. "By acting together this large potential of peace and good will can prevent nuclear war and eliminate nuclear weapons," stresses the declaration.

The International Year of Peace has begun in an atmosphere of optimism after the summit between Mr. Mikhayil Gorbachev and Mr. Ronald Reagan, in Geneva. It has created the opportunity for normalization of the Soviet-American relations and international situation as a whole. A consensus has been reached in Geneva that nuclear war cannot be won and must not be fought, continues the declaration.

The declaration stresses the great significance of the latest Soviet peace initiatives, whihc have attracted a widespread public support. These initiatives once again confirm the Soviet Union's concern over strengthening of peace and security, its readiness for real nuclear disarmament.

The World Peace Council and the national peace movements are convinced that the Soviet peace initiatives may set a barrier before the nuclear threat, and that they represent a considerable contribution to the activation of the champions of peace.

But the replies of the U.S. Administration to the Soviet and all other peace initiatives, have been the nuclear test blasts in Nevada and the cynical armed aggression against Libya.

The declaration poses as a key issue of the struggle for peace the prevention of an outer space arms race. The "star wars" programme threatens all humanity and the irrefutable truth about it must be brought home to each and every person.

The document insists on a ban on nuclear tests explosions, which will ensure a gradual curbing of the arms race lead in to complete disarmament.

The declaration of the World Peace Council stresses the need to activation of all progressive forces in Europe in order to free the continent of the U.S. medium range nuclear missiles, as well as of other nuclear and chemical weapons. The stock pile of conventional weapons must also be radically reduced in Europe -- from the Atlantic to the Urals.

The World Peace Council is of the opinion that the plan for a stage-by-stage elimination of nuclear and all other weapons of mass destruction by the end of the century, is a realistic one. The World Peace Council is ready to join hands with all other peace-loving movements and forces to support and to contribute to the realization of this programme.

Public scepticism or indifference in connection with these problems only bolster those forces who have no desire to see positive results achieved at the negotiations for disarmament, for strengthening of confidence and security, points out the declaration.

The W.P.C. condemns the policy of state terrorism and the doctrine of "neoglobalism" as an imperialist policy and a drive for world domination. "Peace is indivisible and so is our struggle. As secure and just peace for all people is our principal and unchanging goal", the declaration stresses. "Peace cannot be obtained at the price of renunciation by the people of their struggle for freedom, self-determination and independence."

The declaration denounces the aggressive and destabilizing activities of U.S. imperialism in various part of the planet. It points to the Middle East, Central America, the African south and the Mediterranean as extremely dangerous hotbeds of tension and stresses the danger of the militarization of Asia and the region of the Pacific.

It emphasizes that in the present-day united and interdependent world the peace and security of the peoples are impossible without the establishment of a comprehensive system of economic security protecting each state against discrimination and sanctions and other manifestations of the imperialist, neocolonialist policy and presupposing a joint search for ways of a just settlement of the problems of the indebtedness of the developing nations and the establishment of a new international economic order.

Today the WPC operates in totally different conditions from the period between the 1940s and the 1960s when it was actually the only mass international democratic organization mobilizing the peoples for a struggle against the warmongers. Its uniqueness made it possible to secure the unity of action of the peace-loving forces in the socialist, capitalist and development countries. "The distinctive characteristic of the WPC since its foundation has been its resolute support for the principle of peaceful coexistence among states with different social systems rather than a rejection of one socio-political system of another," the document stressed.

"We support any initiatives serving the cause of peace, regardless of their sources. The peace movement cannot be pro-Soviet or pro-American. It is primarily an anti-war and anti-nuclear movement pursuing goals common to all humankind", the political declaration of the W.P.C. concludes.

SFRY DELEGATE ON CHEMICAL ARMS TALKS 'PROGRESS'

LD252256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1834 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Geneva, April 25 (TANJUG) -- The negotiations on banning chemical arms at the Geneva disarmament conference were the "only area in the multilateral disarmament talks were slow but stable progress has been made."

Answering the questions of TANJUG correspondent, conference Chairman Celso de Souze e Silva of Brazil told a press conference the above, commenting on the just ended spring session.

He also set out that in the chemical arms ban negotiations, the two superpowers in particular achieved progress concerning the sensitive question of the future convention's implementation verification.

Yugoslav representative at the Geneva disarmament conference Kazimir Vidas said that the Yugoslav delegation has in detail expressed its stands concerning the convention's implementation verification and that "other delegations accepted many of our stands on this question."

In his speech at the closing meeting yesterday, the Yugoslav representative said that "essential progress" has been made in negotiations on banning chemical arms.

CSSR AMBASSADOR ADDRESSES STOCKHOLM CONFERENCE

LD252006 Prague CTK in English 1540 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Stockholm April 25 (CTK) -- Czechoslovak Ambassador Alois Reznik told the Stockholm conference today that the present sharpened international situation makes it imperative to solve problems between states solely by peaceful means.

Speaking at a plenary session of the Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe he appreciated the fact that most conference particpants favour such an approach. He emphasized the importance of the new Soviet proposal to substantially reduce conventional forces and armament in Europe for an improvement in the overall situation on the European continent.

Reviewing the course of the conference to date, Alois Reznik noted that the socialist countries have taken many constructive steps to achieve first positive results at the conference. He praised the effort of neutral and non-aligned states in seeking ways to strengthen confidence and security in Europe.

A similar constructive approach is, however, lacking on the part of NATO states which are trying to conduct the talks only on the basis of their proposals, without regard to the interests and security of the other participating states, the head of the Czechoslovak delegation said.

He hoped that positive results attained at the conference would help strengthen confidence and security between European states and give a new impulse to the development of the Helsinki process.

ORZECHOWSKI, SEJM COMMISSION DISCUSS CSCE

LD251636 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Today's Sejm Foreign Affairs Commission Session was devoted to discussing Poland's stand at the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-Building Measures and Security and Disarmament in Europe. Putting forward our standpoint, Foreign Minister Marian Orzechowski stressed, inter alia, that Poland's activeness at this important forum of European dialogue has an essential significance for strengthening the position of our state in the international arena. He also indicated that Poland is an essential factor in the East-West dialogue and that there can be no full return to detente without its participation.

A resoluton adopted at the end of the session states, inter alia, that security and cooperation in Europe remain one of the priority directions of the functioning of state foreign policy. The document underlines the significance of the proposal for carrying out significant reductions of armed forces and conventional armaments on the European continent as proposed at the 11th SED Congress by Mikhail Gorbachev.

ROMANIAN REPRESENTATIVE SPEAKS AT CSCE MEETING

AU232024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1841 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bern, AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- During the debates in the CSCE meeting in Bern on contacts of persons, institutions and organizations, Romania's President Nicolae Ceausecscu's outlook was set forth on the development of collaboration in the European countries, the strengthening of security in the continent and the world over, and part of this, on the extension of human contacts.

The Romanian representative stressed that the climate of peace should be instated, that the principles of equality of rights, national sovereignty and independence, non-interference in domestic affairs, nations' and people's right to freely choose their development path, should be observed, as foremost prerequisites to international cooperation in all domains, human contacts included.

The development of confidence and cooperation among peoples paves the way for broader, freer contacts, and as such, provides the opportunity to solve humanitarian questions on a larger plane than in conditions of obtaining tension.

Next, the speaker enlarged upon Romania's policy of development and amplification of exchanges, including contacts of persons, institutions organizations and associations, in most various spheres of the economic, scientific, cultural and artistic life, in sports, tourism, youth affairs, of extension of personal and professional trips and family contacts.

ATA COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S UPCOMING TOKYO SUMMIT

AU271433 Tirana ATA in English 0955 GMT 27 Apr 86

["Reagan's Tour of Indonesia and Japan -- Reagan Will Seek Support for the Aggressive Course of Washington in the Tokyo Meeting of the 7 Main Capitalist Countries" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 27 (ATA) -- On April 26, U.S. President Reagan left the United States for a tour during which he will visit Indonesia and Japan.

The reports point out that Tokyo meeting will be the most important part of Reagan's tour. In a statement before leaving Washington the White House chief said that he will try to "reaffirm and consolidate the economic, strategic and political ties" between the U.S.A. and its partners. He implied that the meeting of the seven will tackle not only with economic questions. White House officials have reported also that Reagan will seek from the partners of the U.S.A. support for the policy of Washington regarding the so-called struggle against terrorism. With such a pretext the United States wants to ensure a greater engagement of its allies in the anti-Libyan actions and support for other aggressive acts U.S. imperialism may undertake against sovereign countries in different regions of the world.

The trade disagreements between the U.S.A., on the one hand, and the European Common Market (EEC) and Japan on the other, will occupy an important place in the economic questions to be discussed in Tokyo meeting. The United States, having had a trade deficit of about 150 billion dollars last year, will exert other pressures over its partners for a complete opening of the market for American products.

ALIA SENDS MESSAGE TO TANZANIAN PRESIDENT

AU261445 Tirana ATA in English 0730 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Tirana, April 26 (ATA) -- The president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, Comrade Ramiz Alia, sent the following message of greetings to the president of the United Republic of Tanzania, Ali Hassan Mwinyi:

"The celebration of the national day of the United Republic of Tanzania affords me the pleasure in the name of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my name to convey to you the warmest greetings.

"Profiting from this marked event in the history of your country I wish the friendly Tanzanian people further successes in the progress and prosperity of the country and in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and racism.

"On this occasion I express the conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation existing between our two friendly countries will strengthen and extend further more in the future, in the interest of our two peoples."

HUSAK RECEIVES PEOPLE'S PARTY HEAD, ENVOYS

People's Party Chairman Zalman

LD251510 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] In Prague Castle today, Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, president of the Republic, and chairman of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak National Front, received the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party headed by the party's chairman Zbynek Zalman.

Zbynek Zalman, chairman of the Czechoslovak People's Party, told Comrade Gustav Husak about his party's current activity. He emphasized that the Czechoslovak People's Party, as a firm element of the National Front, had unequivocally endorsed the tasks set out by the 17th CPCZ Congress, the humanitarian content of which was geared toward all-round care for the welfare of man. In addition, he spoke about the results of the work of members and functionaries of the Czechoslovak People's Party before the 17th CPCZ Congress, and about their activity at all stages of preparations for elections to the representative bodies. He informed Comrade Husak about the preparations for the 4th Congress of the Czechoslovak People's Party, and assumed him that the party would fulfill honorably all the resolutions to which it had committed itself in its message of greetings at the 17th CPCZ Congress and at the joint session of the central committees of the National Front.

Gustav Husak stated that the program of the 17th party congress had become the program for the whole National Front. In this connection, he paid tribute to the stand of the Czechoslovak People's Party which had unequivocally endorsed that program and had voiced its intention to take an active part in implementing it. He stressed that the CPCZ and all of society sincerely valued this commitment by the members and functonaries of the Czechoslovak People's Party. In order to provide in the future for a materially and spiritually richer life for our citizens, to improve their living and working conditions, and to make further headway in shaping the socialist way of life, we must speed up the socioeconomic development of our society, primarily through intensificaion, improved efficiency of production throughout society, and greater quality in all our work, stressed Comrade Gustav Husak.

To this end, it is essential to alter -- and alter very quickly -- the thinking, attitudes, and behavior of people, to improve organization and discipline in all sectors, to bring about a fundamental improvement in our style of work, and to foster a creative and resourceful atmosphere. We must ensure that the drive to implement the strategic policy of speeding up the socioeconomic development of society is taken to heart by all working people, work collectives, each and every factory and enterprise, the working class, cooperative farmworkers, and the intelligentsia.

At today's meeting with the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak People's Party, Comrade Gustav Husak paid tribute to the honest and concientious work of its members and functionaries for the development of our society, and their part in the working initiative declared in honor of the 17th CPCZ Congress.

In the context of the forthcoming elections to the representatives bodies at all levels, Comrade Gustav Husak spoke about the further development of socialist democracy and the improvement of our political system. He highlighted the active part played by the Czechoslovak People's Party in the activities of the National Front, and in drawing up the new election programs.

At the same time, he emphasized the need for the National Front, to which the majority of our citizens are affiliated through the different political parties, as well as public and leisure organizations, to contribute even more effectively to increasing the people's creative involvement in building an advanced socialist society, and in the administration and management of public affairs so as to shape the socialist way of life.

The meeting, which took place in a friendly atmosphere and was marked by a total identity of views, was attended by Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other officials.

Ambassadors to UK, Angola

LD251649 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, has received Jan Fidler, the newly appointed CSSR ambassador to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and Miloslay Polansky, the new CSSR ambassador to the People's Republic of Angola and the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe. He received both ambassadors in connection with the beginning of their tour of duty.

Lao, Other Ambassadors

LD242045 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, received at the Prague Castle today the new Lao Ambassador to Czechoslovakia Thongsavat Khaikhamphitoun to present his credentials. In the course of their cordial conversation both sides stated with satisfaction that the mutual relations are conducted on the basis of the treaty on friendship and cooperation signed at the end of talks of party and state delegations in 1980 in Laos. They stressed the full identity of views on the present international situation. Gustav Husak expressed the principled support of Czechoslovakia for the constructive foreign policy of Laos and its efforts to safeguard peace, stability, and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

Niels Sigurdsson, ambassador of Iceland to Czechoslovakia also presented his credentials to Gustav Husak. Both representatives stressed the longstanding friendly relations between the two states and expressed determination to continue their development in all spheres of common interest.

Gustav Husak, president of the Republic, also received the new Ambassador of Congo to Czechoslovakia (?Justin Balayngoto). During their conversation, they examined the standard of the mutual relations so far and stressed that both countries would look for ways to further deepen and broaden mutual cooperation in all spheres, above all, the economic and trade spheres.

JAKES ADDRESSES FUNCTIONARIES IN KROMERIZ

LD242312 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the Kromeriz District today. He saw the modern equipment for the renovation of spare parts in the agricultural machinery repairs national enterprise in Holesov and familiarized himself with the progress of agricultural work and results in the plan fulfillment of unified agricultural cooperatives -- the Obrancu Miru in Kostelec near Holesov, and Rozvoj in (?Zahnosovice).

At the end of his visit, Comrade Jakes spoke at a meeting with functionaries of the district. He explained approaches toward the fulfillment of resolutions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and stressed at the same time the necessity to increase demands and responsibility in all sections to fulfill this year's state plan and to create prerequisites for the further years of the Eighth 5-Year Plan. He said that it is necessary to implement the results of the scientific-technical development more quickly to perfect the standard of the direct management activity, and to support the broad development of working peoples' initiative

BILAK-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SED CONGRESS

LD212237 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] A CPCZ delegation led by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the Party Central Committee, that took part in the 11th SED Congress, returned from Berlin to Prague today.

The delegation was received at the Ruzyne Airport by Milos Jakes, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and other representatives.

FOJTIK ATTENDS ARMY MEETING ON IDEOLOGICAL TASKS

LD242346 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] The meeting of leading functionaries of the Czechoslovak People's Army to explain extensively the conclusions of the 17th CPCZ Congress and their implementation in the Army ended in Prague today.

Jan Fojtik, candidate of the Presidium and secretary of the party's Central Committee, spoke about current questions of the party's ideological work. He pointed out that the implementation of the key tasks of the congress, that is the speeding up of social economic development and further strengthening of socialism, is indivisibly linked with changes in the people's thinking. This was of decisive significance for the direction of party ideological work. It must be consistently linked with the needs of practice, care must be taken over its concrete nature; it must not be allowed to fall into formalism, moralizing, or barren enlightenment.

Comrade Jan Fojtik also emphasized that the problems which we are solving in our internal policy must be more closely linked with the explanation of the international situation and with the struggle that is taking place between socialism and capitalism. At the close of his speech he expressed the conviction that Communists in the Czechoslovak People's Army will help to fulfill the tasks of our ideological front, in particular in the education of the younger generation in basic military service.

TRADE UNION LEADER ADDRESSES CENTRAL COUNCIL

LD252158 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The 2-day session of the 15th plenary meeting of the Central Council of Trade Unions ended today in Prague. Alena Muellerova reports:

On both days, the members and candidate members of the plenum discussed the main report delivered by Vaclav Bezel and the draft plan of activity up to the 11th All-Trade Union Congress. After the wide-reaching discussion which gave rise to about 40 stimulating proposals for further improvement of trade union work, the 15th plenary session of the Central Council of Trade Unions approved a resolution.

Part of this also is the plan of activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement which presupposes the development of effort for uniform fulfillment of planned tasks, faster implementation of the results of science and technology in practice, and for increasing the efficiency and quality of labor. The participants in the session also adopted a resolution on convening the 11th All-Trade Union Congress on 14-17 April next year and on the annual members' meetings, conferences, and congresses.

The closing speech was given by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions. Among other things, he said:

[Begin recording] If we wish to fulfill the calling of socialist trade unions under present conditions, we must consistently, throughout the year, right up to the congress, truly do everything in order to fulfill some basic requirements. We must imbue every activity of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement with the spirit and content of the policy of the Communist Party approved by the 17th congress. In harmony with this for all primary organizations, we must work out activity plans that are factual, concrete, and in the same way based on the situation, tasks, and problems of the given work sector. We must contribute to the full success of the elections to representative bodies and to the election of candidates of the National Front. We must from the beginning become involved in the fulfillment of the new election programs of the National Front, in the creation of which we have taken part as trade union organs and organizations. We must strive for the implementation of informal effective participation of workers in management, in particular by means of production consultation. We must tenaciously increase the quality of joint meetings of trade unions organs, and in particular factory, enterprise, and trade union committees, with partners in economic organs, so that these meetings will bring greater results than so far, and so that they will lead to solutions of the most pressing problem of given collectives. We must implement all forces and possibilities of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in the interest of the fulfillment of the tasks of the plan for 1986 and a successful entry into the year 1987. We must also extend more quickly the initiative of the Central Council of Trade Unions in all enterprises, work collectives, and in particular brigades of socialist labor, and we must clarify for ourselves how to make a more significant contribution to the development of science and technology. We must take an active part in the improvement of order and discipline at workplaces; be more decisive in implementing the socialist principles of remuneration for labor; and support greater implementation of well prepared brigade forms of organization of labor and remuneration. We must be more decisive in striving for improved work conditions, particularly in areas where the majority of workers are women; for the removal of shortcomings uncovered in checks of work safety; for the reduction of occupational disease and the number of accidents; for the development of enterprise social policy; and for the fulfillment of all-round care for the workers. By means of honest work of building, through strong alliance ties and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries we must contribute to the security of peace, to disarmament, and social progress on our planet. [end recording]

ECONOMIC PLAN OPEN TO 'BROAD PUBLIC DISCUSSION'

LD260926 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0200 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Apr (ADN) -- The directive for the 5-year plan for the development of the GDR economy during 1986-90, which was adopted at the 11th SED Congress, is to be submitted to working people and all GDR citizens for broad public discussion. This decision has been reached by the SED Central Committee Politburo and the GDR Council of Ministers.

According to this decision, the two bodies proceed from the basis that the discussion on the directive will give rise to numerous new proposals and initiatives for the further significant increase in economic performance.

In order to implement the SED's economic strategy with an outlook to the year 2000, the core of which is the unity of economic and social policy, the scientific-technical revolution must be linked even more effectively with the advantages of socialism and dynamic economic growth must be safeguarded in a stable way with increasing productivity, efficiency, and quality through the broad application of key technologies. It is important to comprehensively develop the great intellectual and material potential of the GDR and the skills, experience, and creative initiative of the working people.

NATIONAL COUNCIL DISCUSSES ELECTION MANIFESTO

LD252113 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1151 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN) -- Professor Lothar Kolditz, president of the National Council, has underlined the desire of all parties and mass organizations united in the GDR National Front, under the tried and tested leadership of the party of the working class, to do their utmost to implement the decisions of the 11th SED Congress with all citizens for the welfare of all citizens. In his speech to the National Council meeting, he said: "We shall do everything to contribute to the preservation of peace. We will use all our strength for the further dynamic development of the economy, and for the welfare and the happiness of the people. We will contribute to steadily continuing the main task in the unity of economic and social policy."

Joachim Herrmann, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, said that the SED gives its full approval to the election manifesto of the National Council. It is an obligation of honor for Communists to channel all their efforts into doing justice at all times for the welfare of the people, the strengthening of socialism, and the preservation of peace.

They set themselves new challenges in tried and tested cooperation, in the strong alliance that is a decisive driving force behind the GDR's social development. Referring to the coming weeks of great political activity across the country, he stressed that the electoral movement would be a broad discussion on all internal and foreign policy issues that concern citizens, on major policy as well as regional concerns. "We are certain that in this our goal of further implementing the unity of economic and social policy will be a focal point."

Joachim Herrmann emphasized the need to safeguard peace and said that moderation, reason, and realism are the needs of the moment. In this context he referred to the latest peace proposals by Mikhail Gorbachev, saying they are a great opportunity for giving peace a permanent basis in line with the principle of equality and equal security.

In view of the fact that the decisions of the 11th SED Congress resolutely continue the proven policy for the benefit of the people and for peace, they represent a strong, attractive and mobilizing election program, said Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive. Our joint election statement is sustained by the successful balance sheet of social developmet that firmly links economic and social progress, he said. This was in turn clearly expressed in the joint decisions of the SED Central Committee, the FDGB National Executive, and the GDR Council of Ministers on the new sociopolitical measures. Satisfaction about this and the entire perspective of socialist advancement inspire numerous new initiatives. Whatever was carried out for the comprehensive intensification of production, the applicaton of up-to-date technology, above all key technologies, and a high growth in productivity is always linked with the further improvement of working and living conditions. The speaker continued: In the spirit of the election manifesto we will make our contribution toward ensuring that the electorate's vote is linked with action for the strengthening of socialism, and that the vote on 8 June produces a truly active commitment to the policies of the 11th congress, the policy for the welfare of the people and peace.

In the discussion altogether 18 speakers took the platform, representatives of the parties and mass organizations working together in the National Front, workers, cooperative farmers, scientists, craftsmen, a pastor, and other working people. They emphasized that the great public debate after the 11th SED Congress would be continued and that new initiatives would unfold in all social spheres for the strengthening of socialism and the safeguarding of peace. The National Council members passed the election manifesto at the end of the meeting in the People's Chamber Assembly Hall.

HOFFMANN, USSR AMBASSADOR HAIL CULTURAL TIES

LD252258 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1858 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the signing of the first agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between the GDR and USSR on 26 April 1956, a festive function took place in Berlin on Friday. Dr Hans-Joachim Hoffmann, GDR minister of culture, and USSR Ambassador Vyacheslav Kochemasov praised this first cultural agreement as an important starting point for the scheduled development of cooperation between the two countries in the areas of culture, science, and education. They referred to the numerous and close relations that have developed over the past 3 decades between cultural workers, university teachers, school teachers, and scientists. The two speakers emphasized that the resolutions of the 11th SED Congress and the 27th CPSU Congress are giving new impulses to the further deepening of cooperation between the two countries.

WEST BERLINER ARRESTED FOR 'SMUGGLING' PEOPLE

LD251521 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1331 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Berlin, 25 Apr (ADN) -- On 23 April 1986 the GDR security authorities caught red-handed and arrested Lutz Zimmermann, an inhabitant of Berlin (West), at the Berlin-Sonnenallee GDR border crossing point. As a recruited agent of a criminal gang smuggling human beings, which operated out of Berlin (West) and the FRG, he took part in the organization of crimes against the GDR by misusing the transit agreement in order to obtain money by criminal means. Investigations have started and an arrest warrant has been issued. The vehicle used in the crime, a Mercedes with the registration number M-HZ5251, has been impounded.

USSR'S CHEBRIKOV DEPARTS AFTER 3-DAY VISIT

LD251857 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 25 Apr 86

[Text] Viktor Chebrikov, member of the CPSU Politburo, chairman of the Committee for State Security, has left Hungary. Viktor Chebrikov made a 3-day official friendly visit to Hungary at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee and the government. He held negotiations with Janos Kamara, minister of interior, and was also received by Janos Kadar, general secretary of the party.

MSZMP'S BERECZ, RITTER RETURN FROM USSR VISIT

LD252303 Budapest MTI in English 2025 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Budapest, April 25 (MTI) -- Janos Berecz, secretary of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party [HSWP] visited the USSR from April 23rd to 25th on invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. He held talks with Aleksandr Yakovlev and Vadim Medvedev, secretaries of the Central Committee of the CPSU. He met with heads of the Publicity Department and Foreign Relations Department of the CC of the CPSU, and with those of the State Television and Radio Committee and the newspaper PRAVDA. Opinions were exchanged in a cordial and comradely atmosphere on topical tasks of the HSWP and CPSU, on ideological and publicity work, and on advancing cooperation between the responsible bodies of the two parties. Participating in the talks was Sandor Rajnai, member of the Central Committee of the HSWP, Hungary's ambassador to the USSR.

Janos Berecz together with Tibor Ritter, deputy department head of the Central Committee, and Gyula Bereczky, sub-department head of the Central Committee who had accompanied him arrived home to Budapest Friday evening. Present at their reception at Ferihegy Airport was Boris Stukalin, ambassador of the USSR to Hungary.

INTELLECTUALS OPPOSE DANUBE POWER PLANT

AU211443 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 16 Apr 86 p 11

[Full-page advertisement -- "Appeal" to the Austrian public to prevent the building of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros Danube Power Plant in Hungary, signed by a group of Hungarian intellectuals]

[Text] Distinguished readers,

We are approaching you this way because you could, in the near future, play a decisive role in financing and implementing a needless and harmful Czechoslovak-Hungarian Danube water power plant project.

You ought to know that the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project for a barrage dam system is facing peaceful but resolute and distinct resistance in Hungary. This has been the most significant manifestation of the citizens' will in the country for decades. Ten thousand opponents of the project have voiced their opinions in petitions, an open discussion, and a referendum, but the government does not permit any media criticism nor does it allow any organization or rally to voice opposing views -- be it even by means of a "silent march."

This advertisement could not be published in Hungary either. It is our concern, however, that you should learn the arguments of the protesters at first hand. Nor do we conceal that we would be deeply disappointed if the friendly public opinion of neighboring Austria were not taken into consideration.

The Project

The Danube is to be entirely reshaped over a stretch of 200 kilometers. A reservoir covering an area of 60 square km is to be dug in the plain below Pressburg (Bratislava). The Danube as a border river is to be diverted to Czechoslovak territory in a 30 kilometer long and up to 16 meter high concrete channel. The dammed-up water is to be let off twice a day through the Gabcikovo peak load powerstation. To tame the 4-meter-high surge of water, it is intended to harness the river with a second power plant between Visegrad and Nagymaros -- in the romantic Danube bend above Budapest.

What is involved is a decade-old project which, in keeping with the views prevailing at that time, is aimed at the maximum generation of electric power. Despite all this the barrage dam system would only increase Hungarian energy production by some 3 to 4 percent at the cost of a gigantic investment which under the present economic conditions could not be financed from domestic sources.

The Discussion

The discussion in Hungary only concerned ecological issues until reports emerged about an eventual Austrian participation. In this context the official bodies charged with environmental protection also voiced their criticism; as did a special committee of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences; the National Office for Environmental Protection and the Protection of Nature; the Institute for City Planning; and the Association of Hungarian Architects.

It was pointed out in the academy report that the requirements of the environment and hence also the costs connected with it were not taken into consideration at all in the gigantic project. The structures would, if they were erected according to plan, cause irreparable damage to the river and ground water, to potable water supplies, agriculture and forestry, the fauna and flora, as well as to the unique Danube scenery. Here is only one example from the list of losses: The diversion into the concrete channel bed would endanger potable water supplies for 3 million riverside residents as a result of the lowering of the ground water level.

The objections voiced by both experts and the people affected by the project, yielded only one result: The government ordered a supplementary study on the environmental impact of the project. This study upheld the original project and only recommended additional investments totalling 2 to 3 percent to repair the worst damage. Nevertheless the academy in a closed session in the summer of 1985 also refused to support the project and instead that: no peak power plant which causes a surge of water be built at Gabcilov; construction of the Nagymaros power plant be abandoned; and that the Danube with its normal water flow be left in the old river bed.

Consequences of Austrian Participation

This has been the status quo up to the most recent past. The protest was based on scientific arguments; it was received with stubborn silence. The government had no arguments to offer but fortunately also lacked the money to throw itself into the ill-fated adventure.

But then the report on Austrian aid arrived, aid in the shape of a contract between the Federal Power Corporation, the Danube Power Plant Corporation, and state enterprises on one side and the Hungarian state on the other, linked, however, with guarantees and pledges of liability on the part of the federal government in Vienna. Austria intends to assume more than 7 billion schillings worth of the building costs and 70 percent of the work. It would receive in exchange over 20 years the overwhelming portion of the output of power to which Hungary is entitled.

All this implies in practice that Austria, as it were, is creating for itself a power plant in a neighboring country on the basis of blueprints which are regarded as harmful by Hungarian environmental experts. The installations are to produce electricity for Austria over 2 decades but will inflict environmental damage on Czechoslovakia and Hungary for an unforeseeable future period.

This is a balance sheet which is apparently favorable for Austria: The unemployed building industry will receive orders, the output of the Hainburg Power Plant that remains at the drawing board stage will be replaced, and with "clean" energy at that. On the Hungarian side, however, there only remains a devastated Danube and a ruined agriculture, exhausted potable water sources, and nothing remains for Hungary even of that scanty electric power which is referred to in order to promote the entire nightmare. Only a few Hungarians exist who do not regard this as an Austrian export of environmental damage.

This advertisement does not emanate from any party but from deeply concerned people from various strata of Hungarian society. Far be it from us to interfere in Austrian affairs and it would also be superfluous since in your country all sides are getting a hearing. We wish to recall, however, that the Hungarian public regarded this nonimplementation of the Hainburg project as a victory of democracy. We ask you: Prevent Austria from even inadvertently interfering in the discussion between the Hungarian Government and society. A democratic society -- and we regard Austria as such -- must not allow the exploitation of the shortcomings of democracy in another country for its own material benefit. The European Parliament has recently sent a resolution requesting the Austrian Government to abandon the project. We urge you, the citizens: Please find the opportunity to prevent what is irreparable. Hungary and the Danube will be grateful to you.

Ivan Baba, literary researcher
Andras Balczo
Professor Kalman Benda, historian

Istvan Bibo, art historian
Sandor Csoori, poet, Herder prize winner
Cyorg Dalos, writer

Professor Dezo Dercsenyi, art historian, Herder prize laureate
Ference Donath, national economist

Tamas Dozsa, graphic artist (Danube circle)
Tibor Fenyi, historian, Herder scholarship holder
Miklos Haraszti, writer
Andras Hegedus, sociologist, former premier
Lorand Hideg, technical editor, (Danube circle)

Ferenc Karinthy, writer

Janos Kenedi, critic

Janos Kis, philosopher
Zoltan Kocsiz, pianist
Gyorgy Konrad, writer, Herder prize winner
Gyorgy Livany, historian
Fruzsina Magyer, dramatist

Imre Mecs, engineer (initiator of the referendum)

Miklos Meszoly, writer
Gabor Pajkossy, historian (Danube circle)

Gyorgy Petri, poet

Laszlo Rajk, architect
Imre Sinkovits, actor

Gyozo Somogyi, painter

Janos Vargha, biologist, journalist, (Danube circle)
Judit Vasarhelyi, librarian, (Danube circle)
Laszlo Vit, building engineer, (Danube circle)

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Account for donations: Friends of the Danube, No 103-28500 with the Austrian Credit Institute (bank area code number 13.000) The signers of his appeal consent to any reprint of this appeal and express appreciation in advance. For further information: Tibor Fenyi, telephone number Vienna 48 37 87/40 DW.

'INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS' OF SED CONGRESS EXAMINED

LD232025 Budapest in English to Europe 1050 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Janos Kisovsky commentary]

[Text] Janos Kisovszky comments on the international aspects of the 11th Congress of the German Socialist Unity Party:

Increased international attention was focused on the party congress in Berlin, the capital of the GDR. This was due to the role played by the socialist German state in several European issues and in influencing the general atmosphere of the continent. For one part, this role is due to geographical reality, the fact that there are two German states living side by side in Europe. For the second, it's a role deliberately accepted by the socialist German state to preserve peace. It was once again stated at the Berlin congress that the two Germanies shared specific responsibilities in strengthening European security. German-German relations have their indirect effect on European relations through political dialogue, economic cooperation, scientific, and cultural contacts. Berlin is aware of the responsibility and is ready to act on the basis of this responsibility. But to maintain good contacts, the other Germany must also regard the existence of another sovereign Germany as a political reality and must not disturb this relation with actions such as the deployment of American missiles and adherence to star wars.

Contacts between the two Germanies are important, not just on governmental level but through the dialogue of the German Socialist Unity Party and the West German SPD. One result of this contact or dialogue between the two parties is an appeal to establish a chemical weapon-free zone on the Continent of Europe.

The international significance of the congress was also underlined by the fact that the Soviet party delegation was headed by General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev. The most recent Soviet disarmament proposal also came from Berlin, where Mr Gorbachev called for a radical reduction of conventional forces in Europe. The adopted party resolutions, especially the part of foreign policy, and the speeches delivered at the congress once again stressed that the GDR and its allies, the socialist countries, are for a continuation of dialogue, even in the present tense situation. The documents reveal a political realism that continues to depend in large part on relations between the two Germanies.

WARSAW COMMITTEE URGES MAY DAY PARADE ATTENDANCE

LD251942 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1520 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] The Committee for the Celebration of May Day in Warsaw has issued an appeal to the inhabitants of the capital and the voivodship on the occasion of the forthcoming holiday of the working people. The appeal says, that the May Day parade in Warsaw will be a manifestation of unity of the capital's working people and of support for the socialist renewal and the national accord. All those to whom the homeland, socialist Poland, is dear and who are united by the concern for the good of the Poles and by hopes for permanent peace in the world will meet at the May Day parade, The appeal reads.

Solidarity Refused Parade

LD251950 Hamburg DPA in German 1536 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Apr (DPA) -- The city authorities of Warsaw today (Friday) refused an application from 15 members of Solidarity and of other banned trades unions for approval for a demonstration on 1 May independent of the official march. They justified this by the alleged danger to safety and public order.

The signatories of the application were threatened with punitive sanctions in the event of contravention. The applicants include Janusz Onyszkiewicz, Solidarity's former press spokesman. They justified their call for an independent demonstration by saying that the workers had the right to commemorate 1 May in accordance with the traditions of the workers. The state leadership has made this its own celebration. In previous years, there have been independent May Day demonstrations organized by Solidarity in several towns alongside the official marches past; the former frequently took place after church services.

WARSAW PACT COMMANDER KULIKOV MEETS JARUZELSKI

LD252009 Warsaw PAP in English 1612 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 -- PUWP CC first secretary president of Poland's Council of State, superior of the Armed Forces, Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, in the presence of PUWP CC Political Bureau alternate member, minister of National Defence, Army General Florian Siwicki and chief of the General Staff of the Polish Army, deputy minister of national defence, Arms General Jozef Uzycki, received here today commander-in-chief of the United Armed Forces of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov and members of the Military Council taking part in its meetings in Warsaw.

Marshal Kulikov informed Wojciech Jaruzelski about the work of the military council of the united Armed Forces of the states-parties to the Warsaw Treaty, underscoring the significance of the current meeting for the cohesion and cooperation of the fraternal armies, for the strengthening of the defensive alliance of the countries of the socialist community. The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

JARUZELSKI ATTENDS PZPR COMMISSION MEETING

LD252243 Warsaw PAP in English 1910 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 25 -- The PUWP Central Party Control Commission, attended by PUWP CC First Secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski, held a session here today.

The commission discussed and adopted a report on its activities over the current term which is nearing an end, and reviewed most important tasks facing party control commissions of all levels before the 10th PUWP Congress.

The commission's report for the 10th PUWP Congress, discussed at the meeting, presented its performance in a synthetic manner, especially in the sphere of the party's ideological and organizational consolidation. It contained all of the commission's actions aimed to execute requirements binding on PUWP members, especially on those performing responsible duties on the party's recommendation.

Reacting to economic mismanagement and waste caused by party members was another important political task. The document also assessed the commission's activities regarding judicial decisions.

Particular attention should be given to the assessments of the use of the conditions and powers created at the 9th PUWP Congress for party control commissions, which are contained in the report. The participants in the plenum were of the opinion that these extended powers have been put to good use and have worked.

The focusing of attention on strengthening ideological discipline, counteracting all potential attempts to undermine the unity of the party, spread ideological confusion, and demagogy and weaken party discipline were deemed to be among the most important tasks of the Party Control Commission in the precongress period. Appeals from expulsions and party penalties should be reviewed with full responsibility, it was stated.

Addressing the meeting, Wojciech Jaruzelski characterized the most significant issues and tasks of party work in the period preceeding the 10th PUWP Congress. He also underlined in this context the role of the party control bodies and all the activists grouped in them.

The session voiced an approval for the draft report of the Central Party Control Commission for the 10th PUWP Congress and subsequently adopted it.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS FIRST SECRETARIES CONFERENCE

LD272112 Warsaw PAP in English 1746 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Warsaw, April 27: A conference of first secretaries of PUWP Voivodship Committees, chaired by PUWP CC first secretary Wojciech Jaruzelski was held here April 26-27. The conference was attended by PUWP CC secretaries and chairmen of the Central Party Control Commission and the Central Audit and Review Commission. The conference discussed conclusions to be drawn upon in activities of party organizations before the 10th PUWP Congress and stemming from individual discussions with party members and from the recently ended party conferences.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH PRC

LD251517 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1200 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] A protocol on scientific and technological cooperation between the Main Office of Geodesy and Cartography and the State Office of Measurement and Cartography of the People's Republic of China has been signed in Warsaw. The cooperation will involve scientific research, training as well as work on projects in the area of geodesy and land survey. An exchange of experts, training, as well as joint work in other Asian countries are envisaged, which will give Poland measurable benefits in hard currency.

SZLAJDA DISCUSSES RESULTS OF VISIT TO AUSTRIA

LD252058 Warsaw PAP in English 1633 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Vienna, April 25: The Polish economic mission wound up its four-day stay in Austria today. Also today, head of the Polish delegation Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda was received by Austria's Chancellor fred Sinowatz.

The two stressed their interest for the continuation and the all-round development of mutually advantageous and good relations between the two countries. They also pointed to the significance and possibilities of further expansion of economic cooperation.

Today, the Polish delegatdion was again received by President of the Federal Economic Chamber Rudolf Sallinger, the two sides underscoring their interest in broad cooperation of industrial enterprises from Austria and Poland.

At the Polish Embassy here, Vice-Premier Szalajda met with a group of Austrian journalists, informing them about the aim and the outcome of the visit.

Answering questions concerning Polish debt to the West, including Austria, Szalajda pointed to Poland's numerous efforts aiming normalization of finance-credit relations with creditor countries.

Before departing for Poland, Deputy Premier Szalajda gave an interview to PAP's Vienna correspondent.

Our economic mission's stay in Austria is a result of our country's consistently pursued economic policy, said Szalajda, adding that the talks with the management of several corporations were characterized by a striving to deepen cooperation and to shape solid foundations for it. In these talks we agreed that there existed numerous modernizing and coproduction ventures of interest to both sides, he said.

During talks with Chancellor Fred Sinowatz, Vice-Premier Norbert Steger, Minister Ferdinand Lacina and President of the Federal Economic Chamber Rudolf Sallinger the will of both sides to deepen cooperation went beyond what is usually declared at this level, and the talks concerned concrete undertakings which could enrich the substance of our relations.

This was possible because our economic relations are based on sound foundations and principles. They are free of something which so frequently ruins economic cooperation -- its being used for political ends. Our countries develop these relations on the principle of equality and mutual benefits, Szalajda said.

Austria has abecome Poland's third trading partner among Western states. We have normalized financial-credit relations. Cooperation in the field of transport is developing positively, Szalajda said.

These factors made it possible for us to talk about concrete undertakings which would consolidate the positive development of economic relations between our states.

All in all, this was a very working-type and concrete visit which should help intensify our mutual economic relations, said Vice-Premier Szaljda at the close of his interview.

REPORTAGE ON VISIT BY SRI LANKAN PREMIER

Talks With Dascalesu Begin

AU251841 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1832 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- The prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa, arrived in Bucharest on Friday, April 25, on an official visit, upon an invitation of Romanian Premier Constantin Dascalescu, who welcomed him on arrival at the Romanian capital city's airport.

The same day the two premiers started official talks, examining the stage of the cooperative ties in various areas and the possibilities to further expand them. Setting out from the continuously growing economic potential of the two countries as well as from the experience accumulated in the joint materialization of important economic targets, both sides pointed out that wide reserves existed for a further expansion of the economic collaboration and cooperation, for an amplification and diversification of trade. They approached concrete ways and means to develop the mutually-advantageous collaboration in the fields of energy, building materials, transports, telecommunications, agriculture and other sectors of activity of interest to both countries.

Analysing the evolution of the bilateral trade relations the sides pointed out the need to expand the exchanges of commodities, to widen the range of products meant for them in keeping with the opportunities offered by the economies of the two countries. The sides also highlighted the need to intensify efforts in view of achieving long-term programmes and understandings so that there may be provided continuity, stability and dynamism to the bilateral collaboration.

The sides also highlighted the fact that the current talks, the understandings to be reached will represent outstanding contributions to developing the ties of friendship and mutually-advantageous collaboration between the two countries and peoples. In the same context they asserted the resolve of the two governments to impress a more dynamic course and an ever richer content on the relations between Romania and Sri Lanka.

During the dialogue that proceeded in an atmosphere of friendship, mutual esteem and understanding, the two prime ministers exchanged views on certain current problems of the international political life.

Dascalescu Hosts Dinner

AU251859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu gave an official dinner on Friday for the prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ranasinghe Premadasa.

Deputy prime ministers, ministers, other officials were in the attendance.

Present were also the officials accompanying the Sri Lankan premier.

The dinner passed in a friendly atmosphere.

Premadasa Lays Wreath

AU261411 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1137 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/4/1986 -- The prime minister of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, Ransinghe Premadasa, laid a floral wreath at the Bucharest memorial to the heroes of the struggle for the liberty of the people and the homeland, for socialism, on Saturday morning.

Attending the ceremony were representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Ministry of National Defence, the Bucharest city People's Council, generals and senior officers. Present were also the officials accompanying the Sri Lankan premier on his Romanian visit.

After the wreath laying, a minute's silence was observed.

At the end of the ceremony the memorial's rotunda was seen round.

DASCALESCU MEETS TURKISH FINANCE MINISTER

AU261923 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/4/1986 -- Romanian Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu received, on April 26, Ahmet Kurtcebe Alptemocin, minister of finance and customs of the Republic of Turkey, who paid a visit to Romania.

During the interview, stress was laid on the fine relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples which develop continuously, in the spirit of the understandings reached during summits in Bucharest and Ankara.

New actions were examined meant to help the further deepening and diversification of the Romanian-Turkish economic and technical-scentific collaboration, in the interests of both peoples, of the cause of security and peace in the Balkans, in Europe and the world over.

During his Romanian visit, the Turkish minister conducted talks with Petre Gigea, minister of finance, regarding the collaboration between the two countries in the financial-banking domain.

GIOSAN MEETS EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT DELEGATION

AU271652 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1617 GMT 27 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 27/4/1986 -- Over April 22-27 this year a group of Belgian-Luxembourg socialist deputies of the European Parliament, headed by Lydie Schmit, deputy, member of the Parti Ouvrier Socialiste de Luxembourg, vice-president of the Socialist International, president of the Women's Socialist International, visited Romania. Also in the group were Anne-Marie Lizin and Marcel Remacle, members of the Socialist group in the European Parliament, members of the Socialist Party (the French speaking group) of Belgium.

While in Romania the guests had an interview with Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, as well as with leading members of the Romanian parliamenteary group for Security and Cooperation in Europe.

They also conducted talks at the managements of certain ministries, central institutions, mass and public organizations, with representatives of some denominations in Romania and visited economic units, higher-learning institutes, schools, museums as well as other artistic and cultural attractions in Bucharest and in the Cluj-Napoca municipality.

GHISE HAILS LENIN CONTRIBUTIONS TO WORKING CLASS

AU221949 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1725 GMT 22 Apr 86

["Speech by Dumitru Ghise" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 22/4/1986 -- Paying homage, in the context of the festive meeting devoted in Bucharest to V.I. Lenin's anniversary, to the personality of that genial thinker and revolutionary leader, the speaker highlighted the enormously important contribution made to the creative development of the working class' revolutionary view of the world, to the dialectical and historic materialism, to enriching the ways and means of the workers' movement, the revolutionary theory and the practice of building the socialist society. Lenin's name, he said, is forever linked to the setting up of the Bolsehevik Communist Party and of the Soviet state, to the organization and leadership of the Great October Revolution towards its victory, that for the first time in history fulfilled the aspirations nurtured by the working people for social and national freedom, that marked a cornerstone in Russia's history, opened the era of mankind's passage from capitalism to socialism.

Pointing out the fact that Lenin based the political line, the activity of the communist party on an in-depth study of the social life, working not according to abstract themes and immutable schemes but in keeping with the living flow of events, setting out from the concrete social circumstances in which the general features of the revolution, of building the new social system are achieved, the speaker stressed that in his entire work the great revolutionary thinker leader followed unswervingly this dialectical perspective of the relation between what is general, particular and individual, incessantly confronting his opinions with the changes occurring in life, permanently taking into account the latest changes and accumulations of the scientific knowledge and of the world social experience. This most dialectical way of thinking and acting is the most important, hugely valuable and vivid heritage left to us by Vladimir Ilich Lenin, added the speaker, quoting in this respect a view of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu: "It is precisely owing to this creative thinking, to this dynamic method of looking into and understanding the social realities that Lenin was able to take forward the monumental work of Marx and Engels, the thesaurus of revolutionary theory and practice." A brilliant confirmation of the inexhaustible creative force of Lenin's ideas are the remarkable results achieved by the people of the Soviet Union in all the fields of the socialist construction over the decades elapsed since October 1917, said the speaker.

We live at a time of fast and ample transformations, the alternative of socialism and peace going more and more obviously and tenaciously at their core, said the speaker while pointing out that the problems posed by the revolutionary alteration of society are more and more acute today in ever wider zones of the world, the creative nature of Marxism-Leninism showing objectively in the diverse and original ways and means to implement the socialist ideals.

The speaker brings to the fore the rich traditions and the powerful relations of international solidarity between the revolutionary movements in Romania and Russia, of the collaboration between the Romanian Communists and the Soviet ones, of the friendship between the two peoples and countries.

Next, the speaker referred to the Romanian-Soviet multilateral relations, mentioning that especially important for their development is the agreement signed for the 1986-1990 period, that stipulates a substantive rise in the exchanges in all the fields. He also mentioned that Romania participates actively in the CMEA activities, in the implementation of the complex programme on technical and scientific cooperation until the year 2000, being resolved to do everything to implement its pledges.

PROTOCOL SIGNED AT ECONOMIC COMMISSION WITH UK

AU251858 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1839 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- On April 25 Vasile Pungan, Romanian minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, received Alistair Hunter, undersecretary of Trade and Industry, chairman for the British side in the Joint Governmental Commission on economic collaboration, industrial and technological cooperation between Romania and Great Britain.

During the interview the sides pointed out the good economic relations established between the two countries as well as the possibilities extant for a further development of these relations on multiple planes, for expanded bilateral trade.

Friday, April 25, proceedings concluded in Bucharest of the 13th session of the Joint Governmental Commission on Economic Collaboration, Industrial and Technological Cooperation between Romania and Great Britain.

At the conclusion of proceedings a protocol of the session was signed, stipulating new ways and actions meant to give an impetus to the Romanian-British collaboration in sectors of joint interest, to enhance continuously the bilateral exchange of commodities upon mutually-advantageous bases.

SCIENCE COMMISSION SESSION WITH USSR ENDS

AU251228 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1129 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow, AGERPRES 25/4/1986 -- The proceedings of the 27th session of the Romanian-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission in Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration were held in Moscow.

In the spirit of the talks and of the understandings covenanted during the meetings between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the session examined the stage and prospects of commercial exchanges, cooperation in and specialization of production, technical-scientific collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Measures were set for the implementation of the understandings made at top level, with a view to further expanding Romanian-Soviet economic ties in keeping with the potential of the two countries' economies, for the growth and diversification of goods deliveries this year and in a longer range, the deepening of mutually profitable cooperation in areas of interest for both sides.

At the end of the session, whose proceedings were held in a comradely atmosphere of mutual understanding, a protocol was signed by Ion Totu, Romanian deputy premier, commission chairman for Romania, and A.K. Antonov, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, commission chairman for the Soviet Union.

During his stay in Moscow, the Romanian deputy prime minister conferred with N.V. Talyzin, first vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee of the USSR.

MEETING MARKS USSR CULTURAL ACCORD ANNIVERSARY

AU232002 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 23/4/1986 -- Under the aegis of the Romanian Institute for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and of the Romanian-Soviet Friendship Association, a friendly meeting was held in Bucharest, on April 23, to mark 30 years since the signing of the accord of cultural collaboration between Romania and the Soviet Union.

Representatives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, of the cultural and artistic life, working people from Bucharest addressed the audience.

In their addresses, Mihai Dulea, deputy chairman of the Council of Socialist Culture and Education, and E. M. Tyazhelnikov, USSR ambassador in Bucharest, pointed to the significance of the feted event, its place in the ascending evolution of the traditional lasting relations of friendship and manysided collaboration between the two countries. Special emphasis was put on the decisive role of summit meetings and talks in the development of manysided rapports between Romania and the Soviet Union on multiple planes, including culture, arts, science and education.

The meeting ended with a [word indistinct] of Romanian and Soviet poetry and music.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON TRADE UNION CONGRESS

List of Groups, Messages

AU251043 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0944 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/4/1986 -- A solemn meeting was held on Thursday evening which the delegations of national and international trade union organizations to the congress were introduced: The World Federation of Trade Unions; the International Labour Organization (ILO); the All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions of the USSR; the All-China Federaton of trade Unions of Korea; the Confederation of Cuban Workers; the Confederation of Free German Trade Unions; the Council of Confederation of Trade Unions of Yugoslavia; the Central Council of Mongolian Trade Unions; the National Accord of Trade Unions of Poland; the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions; the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions; the Austrian Trade Union Federation; the Pancyprian Federation of Labour; the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions; Confederation Generale du Travail of France; Deutscher Gewerkschaftsbund and the Federation of Civil Servants and Public Officials of the FRG; the General Confederation of Greek Labour, the Antidictatorial Workers' Front of Greece; the General Union of Italian Workers, the Italian Union of Labour; the General Workers' Union of Malta; Confederacao General dos Trabalhadores Portugueses Intersindical Nacional, Confederacion Sindical de Comisiones Obreras of Spain: the Confederation of Spanish Workers; the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey - DISK, the Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions - TURK-IS; the South African Trade Unions Congress; Union des Travailleurs du [word indistinct] Egyptian Trade Union Federation; the Ghana [word indistinct] Congress; the National Union of Workers of Guinea-Bissau; Union Mahoiaine du Travail; Union des Sundicats des Travailleurs de Madagascar; Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Mali; Union des Travailleurs de Mauritahie; Mozambique Workers' (Organization); the Nigerian Labour Congress;

General Federation of Palestinian Trade Unions; Confederation Generale du Travail du Rwanda; General Federation of Somali Trade Unions; Sudan Workers Trade Union Federation; Union General Tunisienne du Travail; Zimbabwe Trade Union Congress; Union Nationale des Travailleurs du Zaire; Confederation Nationale de Travailleurs du Togo; Gambia Labour Congress; the Central Council of Afghan Trade Unions; the National Association of Trade Unions of the Philippines; the Indian National Trade Union Congress, the Centre of Indian Trade Unions; the General Federation of Jordanian Trade Unions; the General Federation of Trade Unions of Iraq; General Labour Federation of Israel; the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan - SOHYO; the National Federation of Unions of Workers and Employees of Lebanon; the General Federation of Labour Unions of Syria; the National Intertrade Union Movement of Argentina; the United Workers' Central of Brazil; the National Trade Union Coordinator of Chile; the Colombian Confederation of Workers; Confederation of Dominican Workers; the Confederation of Ecuadorian Workers; Congreso del Trabajo of Mexico; the Sandinist Congress of Workers of Nicaragua; the National Labour Confederaton of Panama; the National Confederation of Workers of Uruguay; Central Unitaria de Trabajdores de Venezuela.

The delegations and representatives of national and international trade union organizations to the congress conveyed messages of salute to the T.U. forum of Romania.

The congress also received messages and telegrams of salute from the following T.U. organizations: Union Generale des Travailleurs Algeriens; the National Union of Angolan Workers; Confederation des Sundicats Chretiens and Federation General du Travail de Belgique; Centrale de L'enseignement du Quebec; the Danish Federation of Trade Unions; the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions; All-Ethiopia Trade Union; the Indian National Trade Union congress; the Lao Confederation of Trade Unions; Luxembourg Christian Workers Confederation and the Confederation of Independent Trade Unions of Luxembourg; the Trades Union Confederation Great Britain; the Norwegian Federation of Trade Unions; the Netherlands Trade Union Confederation; the Swedish Trade Union Confederation; East Longshoremen's Union of New York, the USA.

The messages express the foreign trade unions organizations' friendly salute and militant solidarity with the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania [GTUCR], their willingness to cooperate ever more actively so as to increasingly contribute to the settlement of the major problems facing mankind nowadays, to the building of a world of peace, understanding and collaboration on our planet.

On behalf of the T.U. members of this country, the chairman of the GTUCR Central Council warmly thanked the national and international T.U. organizations that, through their delegates or messages, showed their solidarity and friendship with the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, emphasizing that their participation in the congress and their messages are proof of the fine relations existing between the trade unions in Romania and those in their countries, of their determination to collaborate ever more closely for the attainment of the working people's foremost desiderata to live in a world of peace and understanding among peoples.

25 April Proceedings

AU251809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES -- The proceedings of the Congress of General Trade Union Confederation of Romania were resumed in plenum in the morning of April 25.

Numerous delegates took the floor in relation to the items on the agenda.

The congress approved in unanimity that 257 members and 84 alternate members be elected to the GTUCR Central Council so that all categories of working people be appropriately represented as well as all areas of work and counties. The congress also decided that the Central Auditing Commission consist of 35 members.

Ciobanu Reelected Chairman

AU261352 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1223 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/4/1986 -- The congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, the proceedings of which concluded in Bucharest on April 26, unanimously re-elected Lina Ciobanu, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, to the office of chairman of the GTUCR.

Documents Adopted

AU261400 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0955 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 26/4/1986 -- The proceedings in plenum of the congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania, an important event in the sociopolitical life of the country, continued on Saturday, April 26.

The participants were informed that the congress received a large number of telegrams and letters from trade union bodies and organizations and from working people in various fields of activity who express their determination to enhance their contribution to the integral fulfillment of plan tasks for this year and for the whole five-year plan period.

Numerous delegates and invited guests took the floor referring to the items in the congress agenda.

During the three-day debates conducted in plenum and by commissions, 381 delegates and invited guests made addresses making an in-depth analysis of the economic, social and cultural-educational activity of trade unions, as well as of the tasks incumbent on them in the current stage in light of President Nicolae Ceausescu's speech delivered during the opening session of the congress.

The congress unanimously adopted resolutions which approve of the report and activity of the GTUCR Central Council, the report and activity of the Central Auditing Commission, of other documents such as the appeal to working people and trade union central bodies in European countries, the USA, Canada, and countries on other continents for an intensified fight for disarmament, collaboration and peace.

The GTUCR Central Council and the Central Auditing Commission were elected.

Executive Committee Elected

AU261847 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1817 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/4/1986 -- The proceedings of the congress of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania concluded in Bucharest on April 26.

As many as 381 delegates and guests took the floor during the debates of the three-day congress, the proceedings of which took place in plenum and in six commissions, who examined at length the economic, social, cultural and educational activity carried out by trade unions, as well as the tasks incumbent on them in the current stage.

Next, the congress unanimously passed resolutions whereby the report and activity of the GTUCR Central Council as well as the report and activity of the Central Auditing Commission were approved.

Through a resolution adopted by the congress the speech RCP General Secretary and Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu made during the opening session of the congress becomes the trade union's programme of action and work.

The resolution of the congress of the General Trade Union confederation of Romania was unanimously adopted.

Voicing the will of peace, friendship and broad cooperation of all the working people in Romania, of the entire Romanian people, their wish to live in world free of weapons and wars, the participants unanimously adopted the appeal to the working people, trade union organizations and centrals of the European countries, USA and Canada, of countries on other continents to intensify their struggle for disarmament, cooperation and peace.

The participants also adopted a telegram to President Nicolae Ceausescu.

The congress elected the leading bodies of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania - the Central Council and the Central Auditing Commission.

As many as 257 full and 84 alternate members were elected to the Central Council of the General Trade Union Confederation of Romania.

During its first plenary meeting the Central Council elected its Executive Committee.

Lina Ciobau, member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, was elected as chairman of the GTUCR Central Council, Dumitru Ionas, Gheorghe Petrescu, Virgil Marcosanu, Ilie Bologa, Florea Radulescu, Elena-Verona Burtea, Constantin Balta, Dobrita Tigaran, Gunther May were elected deputy chairmen and Constantin Nita, Maria Ciocan and Stefan Korodi secretaries.

JOURNALISTS EXAMINE LIBYAN NONALIGNMENT

AU251958 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Studio discussion between journalists Djordje Vlajic and Nebojsa Jankovic -- recorded]

[Text] [Flajic] The manifestation of state terrorism culminating in the U.S. attack on Libya contains a permanent danger that it may become a routine practice. This seems to be indicated by the threats to Nicaragua, Iran, and Syria. However, the military pressure of a superpower on a nonaligned country, in this case Libya, also implies a danger that this country may ask for the protection of the other superpower. An indication to this effect is a statement by Major Jallud that Libya will reexamine its relations with the Warsaw Pact. To what extent is Libya's nonalignment on trial? This is a question for our colleague Nebojsa Jankovic.

[Jankovic] Several Soviet naval ships are visiting Libyan ports, and TASS reports today that the Soviet missile cruiser Vitse-Admiral Drozd is drawing a lot of attention from the Tripoli people. Of course, taking into account the situation in which Libya found itself before and during the U.S. attack, it seems probable that Tripoli will strive to speed up the signing of a treaty on long-term cooperation and friendship with the Soviet Union, which has been postponed several times, on the last occasion -- according to some information -- at Moscow's suggestion.

To what extent Libya's nonaligned status will be endangered in this case is still difficult to say. However, it is clear that it will be a semi-allied relationship, such as exists between some nonaligned countries and the superpowers, and that such a status imposes obligations which sometimes oppose some principles of the Nonaligned Movement. It is sufficient to say that some of these countries have not denounced the entry of the Soviet troops in Afghanistan or the U.S. invasion of Grenada, and one can understand that this is the price they have to pay.

[Vlajic] In the course of the discussions about state terrorism which have now opened, individual terrorism seems to be evading attention. Can it be said that the latest nonaligned activities confirm this assessment?

[Jankovic] The flourishing of terrorism -- individual, group, and state -- is not a matter merely of the direct participants and instigators, although they bear the greatest responsibility. The entire international community is responsible, and thus also the nonaligned countries which constitute a majority in the United Nations. What happens? Just as because of their special relationship with the superpowers, some of them are not vociferous enough in denouncing state terrorism, aggression, and interference in internal affairs of other countries, some other countries which consider themselves progressive and revolutionary not only fail to denounce terorism but even call it a liberation struggle, thus inflicting inestimable damage to authentic liberation movements, such as SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] or the PLO, for instance.

Because of all this, it is encouraging to notice the unity that the nonaligned countries achieved in New Delhi in denouncing the U.S. aggression on Libya, which is to say denouncing state terrorism. It should also be expected -- and there are some indications to this effect -- that the eighth summit in Harare will be an occasion when a much firmer stand than hitherto will be taken toward individual and group terrorism and those that support it. It is no secret that there are such among the nonaligned countries, too, unfortunately.

In this way, the nonaligned world would take the fight against terrorism into its own hands, taking it from the hands of those who misuse this struggle for attacks on sovereign countries, for smothering liberation aspirations, and so forth.

SYRIA'S PRESIDENT AL-ASAD TO VISIT 28-30 APRIL

LD261032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1006 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 26 Apr (TANJUG) -- President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria is to pay an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia from 28 to 30 April at the invitation of the SFRY Presidency. This was announced today by the official spokesman of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, Aleksander Stanic.

In his statement he said that Al-Asad would have talks with Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, on preparations for the nonaligned summit in Harare and on the international situation. President Al-Asad will also have talks with Vidoje Zarkovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

PLANINC RECEIVES IMF OFFICIAL FOR TALKS

LD260235 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1737 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Text] Belgrade, April 25 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav Premier Milka Planinc received today International Monetary Fund Department for Europe Director A. Viton.

The ensuing talk, in which Governor of the National Bank of Yugoslavia Radovan Makic also participated, focused on a number of aspects of further cooperation between Yugoslavia and the International Monetary Fund.

KOSOVO SAWP NAMES CANDIDATES FOR TOP POSITIONS

LD251505 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1118 GMT 25 Apr 86

[Summary] Pristina, 25 Apr (TANJUG) -- The Kosovo SAWP provincial conference endorsed proposals for candidates for the highest-ranking functions in the province at its session today. Barjam Seljani was proposed for president of the Kosovo Presidency, and the proposed members for the Presidency are: Nebi Gasi, Abdulah Hodza, Danilo Vasic, Hisen Prekazi, Petar Kostic, Dr Minir Dusi and Vukasin Jokanovic. Svetislav Dolasevic was proposed for president of the Kosovo Assembly; and Serafedin Sulejami and Sefcet Mustafa for vice presidents. Nazmi Mustafa was proposed for the post of president of Kosovo Executive Council, Ismail Bajra for president of the Socio-Political Chamber, Cemajl Sahatdziu for president of the Chamber of Municipalites and Aleksandar Gogic for president of the Chamber of Associated Labor.

The proposed members for the delegation in the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces are: Abaz Kazazi, Nedjo Borkovic, Dzemsit Durici, Branko Zigan, Haljilj Jusufi, Himrete Cipa, Radman Milosavljevic and Abdulah Bunjaku.

18TH VOJVODINA LC CONFERENCE IN NOVI SAD

LD251729 Zagreb Domestic Service in Sebo-Croation 1700 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The 18th Conference of the Vojvodina LC began in Novi Sad today. Taking part in its work are more than 1,600 delegates and guests. Reporting from the joint editorial office of Yugoslav radio stations are Milorad Kovacevic, Milorad Vujovic, and Gordana Sandic:

The development of socialist self-managing socioeconomic relations, reliance on our own resources, realization of the long term program of economic stabilization, and a new approach to the solution of these questions, overcoming misconceptions about their easy and rapid resolution -- these are the essence of the tasks of the Vojvodina LC. This statemen by Marko Djuricin in his introductory speech in the Commission for the Development of Self-managing Socioeconomic Relations, in whose work one-third of the total number of delegates at the conference elected to take part, served as the basis for the fruitful debate which was to follow, as was clear from the first speakers. It is also clear that the debate will be dominated by calls for finding the right ways of realizing the stabilization goals, the speeding up of material development, and more consistent adherence to economic laws and the curbing of inflation and price rises. There can be no doubt that, considering the importance which agriculture and the food industry have for the socioeconomic development of the province and the country as a whole, special attention in the debate will be devoted to the development of permanent systemic solutions to bring this part of associated labor into an equal position in relations to the rest of the economy.

In the commission for the political system of socialist self-management, in whose work 281 delegates are taking part, support was given to the assessments in Dusan Popovic's introductory speech that the Vojvodina LC has constructively and creatively guided the debate on the critical analysis of the functioning of the political system, and that in all organizations full support has been given to the stands of the LCY Central Committee that the basic principles of the system should not be subjected to revision. It was noted, however, that the public debate in society and in the LC as a whole has taken on characteristics of confusion and sharp conflicts; the challenging of the critical analysis has even gone as far as attacks on the system.

The common assessment which was heard in the introductory speech and in the debate in the commission for the LC activity in education, science, and culture, was that in these areas much has been achieved between the two conferences, but that the consequences of the economic crisis in this sphere are being felt in all their severity. Particular attention was attracted by the point made that education, science, and culture have found themselves at the center of atacks, pressures, and the opposition activities of antiself-management forces. The fact that the Vojvodina LC has successfully resisted such activity despite the fact that it has been supported even by individuals in the leaderships of the LC, is seen as an exceptionally important and significant success.

The present juncture and the further development of socialist self-management demand that the LC should develop even more consistently on the lines of continuity of the revolutionary process the organization, content, and method of its own work and ideo-political actvitity in the system, so that in direct ideopolitical struggle it will strengthen the unity of its ideas and actions and achieves its leading ideopolitical role.

This, in brief, was the essence of the tasks of the LC in its further ideopolitical, organizational, and cadre training in the Vojvodina LC expressed in the introductory speech by Milovan Sogorov. The delegates in this commission are trying to recognize through a thorough analysis all the phenomena in the LC and in society which have caused difficulties in the realization of fundamental social orientations. These orientations are built into the critical assessment of the organization and activity of the LC, and also in the formulation of the proposals for changes and amendments to the Statute of the Vojvodina LC. The basic aim of improving the Statute is to further strengthen the unity and force of the LCY, Radovan Medjedovic stressed in the second introductory speech in this commission.

Stojsic Delivers Report

LD232340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0544 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Excerpts from Report by Djordje Stojsic, president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, at the 18th Conference of the Vojvodina LC -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Novi Sad, 24 Apr (TANJUG) -- Major results have been achieved in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in realizing the equality of all nations and nationalities. This is evident from the areas of employment and more uniform regional development, to information, schooling and the use of languages.

This is one of the key assessments in the report of Djordje Stojsic, president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee. Although it was not given first place in the report, it is exceptionally important because it contains the widest Yugoslav dimension: it concerns the nationally most mixed part of the SFRY where the population of some 2 million is composed of as many as 26 nationalities.

The constitutional position and role of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina are realized by strengthening the equality of the nations and nationalities and activating the material and social forces in their own development, for the developpent of the SR of Serbia and the Yugoslav socialist community as a whole. Experince has confirmed that on the foundations of the independence and equality of the province within the system of the rights and responsibilities of the sociopolitical community, the processes of its self-managing and social integration with the other parts of the SR of Serbia and the SFRY are not widely opened up. The situation and relations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in the past period have, on the whole, acted as a stabilizing factor in the SR of Serbia and the SFRY, said Stojsic.

Having recalled that the Vojvodina LC between the two conferences has been intensively concerned with questions of the realization of unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, the president of the Provincial Committee noted the efforts made to put into effect more consistently the essence of the constitutional solutions concerning the common interests which working people and citizens are realizing in the republic as a whole. He added that equal results have not been achieved in everything. They are more evident in the self-managing pooling of labor and resources, in the integration of upbringing and schooling and scientific organizations.

After a considerable time the sharp differences between the republican and provincial organs with regard to the legislative system in the area of national defense, the social plan of the SR of Serbia and the position of individual republican organs, have been overcome. With these laws we have virtually achieved the obligation of adopting uniform laws in the Republic. We now have 50 such laws, and they express the real common interests within the framework of constitutionally established rights and responsibilities, stressed Stojsic, noting that a part of the differences was overcome with the assistance of the LCY Central Committee and the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee. The stands of the LCY Central Committee on current questions of realizing the relations on which the unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are founded, is a guide to our future activities in this area of the political system.

The most important thing is that we have clarified ideo-politically the fact that the constitutional principles are the framework and meaning of the activities which have to be undertaken in the LC in order for us to develop more unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia, the president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee said. In the work and the tasks facing us with regard to identifying individual solutions in the normative part of the constitution of the SR of Serbia and the constitution of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the legislative activities and the development of the constitutionally established relations between the organs of the republic and the province, it is very important that trust and equal consideration and respect of the stands of the republican and provincial organs should prevail, and that unconstitutional positions in the treatment, position and character of the Socialist Autonomous province of Vojvodina and the SR of Serbia should be firmly rejected.

We will not be swayed by the unacceptable ideopolitical stands of individuals to the effect that the independence of the province is untenable within the federation, that the constitutionally established position of the autonomous provinces in the federation results in the unequal position of the SR of Serbia in relation to the other socialist republics, that the constitutional solutions on autonomy are not founded on the decisions of the second session of the Antifascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia and the program of the LCY. They cannot become prevalent in the SR of Serbia primarily because of the program of the Serbian LC Central Committee on the realization of unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia has clearly shown what the ideopolitical orientaton of the Serbian LC is. These activities should not be hindered by questions and dilemmas which have already been resolved, and particularly not by the unacceptable politicalization of the public, said Stojsic.

The recently adopted conclusions of the LCY Central Committee on relations in the federation indicate to us that we must be more determined in overcoming the weaknesses that have hampered the constitutionally established functions of the federation. It is crucial that in the practice of all organizations and communities in the province we affirm that the common interests realized within the federation are the fundamental orientations and permanent values of Yugoslav federalism. The responsibility of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina in realizing the functions of the federation must always also be understood as responsibility for the complete realization of the functions of the province, said Stojsic, and stressed that the Vojvodina LC as a part of the united LCY and a part of the Serbian LC will assume its part of the responsibility for their implementation.

There is no doubt that the realization of the constitutional relations in the SFR of Serbia is of vital importance for the overall concept of the Yugoslav federation and for the stability of society as a whole. The stabilization of the political situation in Kosovo is of exceptional importance for the realization and consolidation of brotherhood, unity and equality in the Yugoslav federal community and in the SR of Serbia. The struggle against the counterrevolutionary activity of the Albanian irredentists and against any nationalism and chauvinistic exclusiveness is the prime task of the communists and progressive forces in Kosovo, but it is also the duty of all of us, and thus also of the Vojvodina LC, to contribute by specific action to the realization of all the tasks arising from the platform. This implies in particular the duty to contribute to the realization of the program for the more rapid development of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, the development of its production forces and economic basis of equality and brotherhood and unity, Stojsic said.

The president of the Provincial Committee stressed as particularly important the two directions of the action of the LC organization and leaderships: The realization of the decisive role of workers in basic and work organizations of associated labor in deciding on the conditions and results of their labor, and the strengthening of responsibility for the development of the province and of Yugoslavia. This in his view, opens up a wide sphere of work and responsibility for the Vojvodina LC.

Speaking about the policy of reliance on our own forces in our country, Stojsic believes this in the case of Vojvodina in the significant intensification of food production. The experience of recent years shows that inconsistency and hesitation in the realization of the agrarian policy have many unfavorable effects on overall economic stabilization, investment and development and food production. This is why instead of, as a country, becoming permanent exporters, we will, to an increasing degree, have to import food. It is necessary to take urgent and more effective measures of economic policy at the national level in order to overcome the present extremely unfavorable position of agriculture in economic activity and development. Without this, the long-term program of economic stabilization in this area cannot be successfully realized.

Particular attention must be paid to the small holdings of private farmers where there are considerable reserves for increasing agricultural production. It is essential to create the socioeconomic conditions for diverse forms of self-management organization and the pooling and integration of farmers with each other and with the social sector of the economy. This calls for an active and responsible attitude on our part toward the creation of conditions for strengthening the social and self-managing position of farmers, and the more effective removal of weaknesses in economic policy which lead to the heightening of social differences and stratification in the countryside.

The difficulties in the functioning of the political system have accumulated with the continuation of the economic problems in recent years, and they themselves have partly contributed to the exacerbation of certain contradictions in the economic sphere. In the LC, despite the clear warnings of Tito and Kardelj, Stojsic recalled, we did no realize on time their profundity and severity, nor did we take timely measures to overcome these weaknesses. All too often we only got as far as describing them.

This put the LC in danger of becoming an unproductive critic, a mere recorder of social problems in this sphere, instead of a forceful factor in the building of such relations as would constantly encourage and promote the self-managing position, role and responsibility of man in society.

A major contribution of solving the difficulties in the functioning of the political system has been made by the Critical Analysis, Stojsic said, which, like the long-term program of stabilization, has indicated the key causes of the failure to realize the role and responsibility of the working class in decision-making on surplus labor, and has marked out changes which should speed up the building of self-managing socioeconomic relations.

In conjunction with work on the Critical Analysis, its alternatives are also being strongly asserted in public. These, though, are not new. They were voiced less noisily than today, but with the same spectrum of ideas in the debates on amendments and discussions prior to the adoption of the 1974 Constitution. The difference lies in the fact that today they count on being reinforced by the dissatisfaction and difficulties arising out of the economic crisis in society. Although they cloak themselves in the guise of self-management, these alternatives essentially contest the constitutional concept of associated labor, the equality of nations and nationalities, the federal character of the Yugoslav community and the responsibility of the republics and provinces for their own development and the development of the socialist community as a whole, and the constitutionally established position of the socialist autonomous provinces and the SR of Serbia. In the LC we should not underestimate the essence of these alternatives and the forces which carry them along.

The debate which has been conducted in recent months in Vojvodina on the Critical Analysis has again confirmed the orientation of working people and citizens in favor of all the basic constitutional principles of the social system, and in particular socialist self-management and the equality of nations and nationalities, Stojsic said. The demand has been expressed for a decisive break with everything that hinders the functioning of the political system. The Critical Analysis has shown that a radical change in the behavior of social factors in keeping with their role in the system is essential, that it is necessary to expand a number of the provisions of the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor, and that the legal system should be submitted to a sharply critical evaluation. Coordinated action programs for the municipal assemblies, the provinces, republics and the SFRY should be worked out as soon as possible for realizing the initiatives set in train by the Critical Analysis and the public debate.

In Vojvodina there are many newspapers and they have a wide circulation, both those whose founders are in the province and those whose founders are in other centers of the country. They should all contribute equally to the strengthening of our ideopolitical front, to the affirmation of work and creativity, the development of self-management and the overcoming of weaknesses and negative tendencies in society. In this respect their critical approach should be developed. However, in the present situation the need arises in particular to oppose more decisively the antisocialist forces which are infiltrating our newspapers. Communists in editorial offices and social organs should not permit public media to be used and abused for destructive activity and the dissemination of alien ideologies. We are witnesses to phenomena of the aggressive manipulation of individual newspapers, the spreading of half-truths, a destructive influence on the formation of public opinion, even on very important ideopolitical questions in society. As communists we cannot accept these phenomena.

The democratization of overall relations in the LC, and in particular the realization and further development of the principles of democratic centralism, are a very important aspect of the ideopolitical action of communists in the coming period. Stojsic stressed in conclusion that the Vojvodina LC must engage in the ideological struggle against all forms of opposition to socialist self-management. It is undeniable that nationalism is today the most aggressive counterrevolutionary ideology. It is the rallying point and the strike force for the actions of the counterrevolutionary forces. We must develop unity of action throughout the whole LCY in an open and decisive struggle against all nationalisms, regardless of whether they appear in economic relations, the political system, cultural creativity, scientific work, or publishing activities. We cannot achieve this unity if we do not settle accounts with opportunism in our own ranks, Stojsic concluded.

26 April Proceedings

LD272107 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0744 GMT 26 Apr 86

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 27 Apr (Tanjug) -- Today's plenary session of the 18th Conference of the Vojvodina LC began with the adoption of the reports on the work in the four commissions. In the course of 2 days, 200 delegates spoke, and an even greater number contributed to the discussions.

At the start of the closing plenary session, Vasa Milic, who chaired the session, informed the participants that the 18th conference had received 83 telegrams of greetings in which working people and citizens wished the conference success in its work and expressed readiness to consistently implement the stances and tasks established.

The delegates and guests in the commission for the development of socioeconomic relations called above all for the heightening of concrete responsibility in every job and social position, and for the greater constitutional affirmation of the basic organization of associated labor and work organization. They also stressed that this is an important condition for the integration of associated labor in the Yugoslav economy. This commission came forth with the decisive call for the realization of the program of stabilization. It is seen as the way out of the economic crisis. There was also insistence that the agricultural and food industries should be provided with banking credits at low interest rates. It was also noted that the practice of shifting the greater part of the work toward stabilization onto agricultural workers was untenable. We can no longer tolerate the fact that instead of increasing food production, we resort to importing these products, the report of the commission for socioeconomic relations said in conclusion.

In the Commission for the Political System there were energetic demands for changes in the functioning of the political system, which will facilitate the development of basic social orientations. The unanimous view was expressed that the principles of the SFRY Constitution act as the guide for the activity of all subjective forces headed by the LC. The delegates rejected any calls for changes in the poltical system that bring into question the gains of the socialist revolution. Strong support was given to the further devlopment of autonomy as a constituent element of the Yugoslav federation and a component of the SR of Serbia. In this connection calls were made for the realization of a greater degree of unity in the SR of Serbia as well as on the basis of the consistent implementation of the Constitution and the stands of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

It was stressed in the debate that the Vojvodina LC will continue to fight consistently and uncompromisingly for national equality and against all nationalism. Full support will be given to the ideo-political action of the Kosovo LC to remove the causes and consequences of the counterrevolution and to stabilize the situation in the province. Delegates pointed out that determined action must be taken to prevent any kind of pressure on the Serbian and Montenegrin population in Kosovo.

The delegates in the commission for the development of the LC were unanimous in their assessment that the strengthening of the unity of ideology and action of the LCY is a precondition for its more successful and effective activity within the political system and for the reinforcement of the responsibility of the LC for more rapidly resolving the difficulties in socioeconomic development. The struggle for this unity must be waged in every basic LC organization, in every political action. It was demanded that ideological differences in the LCY be overcome more rapidly. This implies control over implementing stands and conclusions and the strengthening of responsibility -- both personal and collective. At this stage we must part company with opportunists and waverers and consistently apply the principles of democratic centralism. The unanimous conviction of the delegates was that a revolutionary vanguard such as the LCY can only flourish if it is capable on an everyday basis of altering society in a progressive direction and if it is able to resist everything that hinders this development.

In the commission for education, science, and culture, support was given to all social activities aimed at further improving the system of upbringing and education, particularly vocational schooling. The importance was stressed of adapting schooling to the needs of associated labor. Greater concern should be given to ideological work with the young. The causes of nationalism in education, science, and culture should be constantly politically and scientifically analyzed and it should be energetically exposed and eliminated without delay.

After adopting the reports on the 2 days of work of the commissions, the delegates approved the report on the work of the organs of the Vojvodina LC between the two conferences and relieved the current members of the LC provincial committee and the supervisory and statutory commissions of their duties.

The delegates then approved the proposed changes and amendments to the Statute of the Vojvodina LC. Expounding the proposed text, Sreta Stajic stressed that the commission had received 400 proposals and suggestions and that the majority of them insist on the improvement of the statutory norms relating to the activity of the LCY as a united revolutionary organization, the application of the principle of democratic centralism, the definition of the Serbian LC and its relationship with the provincial LC's, and so forth. There were also demands that the commission was unable to accept because their application would mean abandoning the program and constitutionally established role of the LCY. Other such untenable demands were also heard, such as for the abolition of the republic and provincial LC's, for the existence of a single LCY statute, and for the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army to be an independent and united organization and not defined simply as an integral part of the LCY.

The proposed changes and amendments to the Vojvodina LC statute more clearly define the duties of the LC organs when adopting stands and establishing policies on the most important social questions, when organizing a debate in basic party organizatons, and also stress the right and obligations of the membership in establishing and implementing LC policies.

A new feature is that at universities, secondary and high schools, and local and work communities in which there are several basic LC organizations, it will be possible to form an LC conference that will act as an LC organ or as a permanent action conference. These and other changes are in line with the draft changes and amendments to the LCY Statute. The basic guidance laid down in the present statute remain unchanged. The changes and amendments made should contribute to the efficiency and greater unity of the LC, Sreta Stajic said.

The rapporteur of the commission, Sreta Stajic, had to take the platform three more times, because the proposed changes and amendments gave tise to a debate. Joksim Stankovic proposed that election to executive political organs of the LC be restricted to one mandate, in order, he said, to prevent the proliferation of professional politicians. Sreta Stajic and Djordje Stojsic explained that the question of the duration of the mandate has been unanimously resolved throughout the LCY and whether members of the executive-political organs are professional politicians or not depends on the body which elects them. Stankovic's proposal was not accepted.

Djordje Deretic regarded as unacceptable the formula by which the LC should involve everyone in the realization of the program of socialist self-managing construction regardless of "their ideological, religious and other convictios." In his view, as he said, it is inconceivable that the LC should rally differing ideologies. Stanka Francelj made the specific proposal that the word "ideological" should be removed from the proposed formula, because as she said, it is quite acceptable that the program for the building of socialism should rally religious believers as well. In a vote the delegates accepted this proposal.

Cvitko Jozef proposed that the statute should also give the right to basic LC organizations to take the initiative for convening extraordinary conferences of the Vojvodina LC. In this connection the explanation was given that the basic party organization has to use this right through the municipal LC committee.

The delegates then approved the resolution of the 18th Conferernce of the Vojvodina LC on forthcoming tasks.

In expounding the proposed resolution of the 18th Confeence of the Vojvodina LC, Bosko Krunic stressed that we can say that the awareness of the long-term program of economic stabilization as our fundamental orientation is the right basis on which to build unity of action in the LC and it opens up the way to a modern economy based on social property and commodity production, the operation of market laws and the firm orientation towards involvement in the international division of labor. We are approaching a time of great changes which must lead in the direction of the real transfer of key economic functions from the state to associated labor. Without this there is no possibility of breaking down either polycentric or centralistic etatism, said Krunic, adding that there is a prevailing awareness of this, but that the realignment is proving very difficult.

The resolution proceeds from the fact that no economic program can be successfully realized if it is not the expression of self-managing relations, and that no integration can have any prospects if it is not built by working people themselves. This, and not return to the integrative functions of the state, is the way to overcome disintegration.

The resolution approaches the question of the development of agriculture as the hope for the long-term policy of the country and of Vojvodina and not as "breadline reserves." This conference particularly heightened the problem of the illogicality, inconsistency and lack of responsibility in the implementation of the agrarian policy. The Vojvodian Communists will doubtless put forward their views on this at the 13th LCY Congress and at the 10th Congress of the Serbian LC.

The numerous daily difficulties and stumbles over normativism and the dense network of instituionalized organization and decision-making demand that bottlenecks should be eliminated more rapidly, call for greater responsibility and more rapid change in the system itself. Criticism of weaknesses is very resolute, it proceeds from within, from within the system itself, and, of course, has nothing in common with destructive criticism of everything existing. "We make a distinction between buttress walls and structural walls and it is here that our criticism of the political system is set apart from that form of 'criticism' which is targeted against those structural walls."

Where relations in the SR of Serbia are concerned and relations between the province, republic and federation, the resolution gives firm expression to the orientation towards consistent implementation of the standpoints of the LCY Central Committee. The document points out that unity and community in the SR of Serbia can be successfully built up "only through the broadest possible mobilization of workers and working people and citizens, their self-managing organizations and communities, and of all subjective forces in the province and in the functioning of the delegate assemblies, executive and administrative organs." These issues are thus not reserved for the leadership, but form part of the obligations and responsibilities of all self-managers, in particular functionaries.

The resolution draws attention to the need to overcome opportunism in the League of Communists, in order to more effectively uncover aggressive antisocialist consciousness and propaganda. A special warning is made about the danger of the spread of nationalist ideology which in Vojvodina always inflicts manifold and long-term harm. "In the conflict with nationalists and other proponents of discord -- Krunic stressed -- we shall continue to be resolute. It is not a question of malice or satisfaction, but of a feeling of responsibility for the preservation of the achievements of the revolution and of brotherhood and unity in this area."

Because there is an increasingly powerful tendency towards the separation of class and national interests, Krunic said, confusions arise in which reactionary forces emerge intrusively. They have also wormed their way into some of the information media and certain institutions in the country. They are very noticeable in Vojvodina, too. We have come up against this phenomenon before and have always come to the certainty that the LC and other forces can act successfully against these tendencies only if they are united in their assessment of the situation and are free of opportunism and hesitation in their action. The resolution therefore pleads for the LCY's unity to be built up in the conflict with various alien ideologies. There is no room for nationalists in lecture-theater and amphitheaters, just as there is no room for them in the press and other spheres of public activity. The working people, adherents of all nations, and nationalities, demand that a stop be put to this as rapidly and as effectively as possible.

Particular stress is laid in the resolution upon enabling the basic organizations of the LC to function independently and on their own initiative in all environments and upon encouraging the activity of all members of the LC. Democratic relations in the LC imply this, especially the development of criticism and self-criticism, which will be oriented towards developing self-management consciousness and responsibility for the interests of the class and the building up of the moral image of the LC member -- Bosko Krunic said in conclusion.

A new provincial committee consisting of 115 delegates was elected by secret ballot; 531 delegates voted. All delegates received the sufficient number of votes:

Zuzana Abelovski, Nadica Alvadzin, Vlastimir Andjelkovic, Vera Aracic, Mihal Babka, Andras Salint, Slobodan Basa, Pal Benak, Zivan Berisavljevic, Dragan Bozic, Radoslav Bozovic, Branimir Brklajac, Branislav Bugarsi, Josip Colic, Vasa Celebic, Miladin Cepic, Javan Cikic, Josip Cikos, Aleksandar Cule, Ilija Cosic, Risto Dangubic, Milan Doronjski, Janko Drca, Milan Drljaca, Danica Djajic, Luka Djukic, Urarolj Erdelji, Miroslav Francuski, Todor Gavrilov, Jalanka Gobor, Katalin Hajnal, Mateja Ilic, Nadezda Ivkovic, Milan Janjic, Miroslav Jovancevic, Svetozar Jovanovic, Matija Jozic, Mihajlo Katona, Janos Kermeci, Tomislav Ketig, Stipan Knezevic, Miodrag Kiprivica, Sinisa Korica, Milan Kostic, Bosko Kovacevic, Miroslav Kovacevic, Ljiljana Krcedinac, Sava Kristic, Dusica Kurucev, Djerdj Lacko, Gordona Loncarevic, Milan Lugonja, Geza Madai, Slavka Majstorovic, Zdravko Mandic, Zivan Marelj, Lucijan Marina, Mirko Medic, Vasa Milic, Istvan Molnar, Dragan Mrksic, Mara Mrksic, Dragan Musulin, Zivz Nadaski, Andras Novak, Ana Novakov, Dusko Obric, Olga Pandovski, Svetozar Pavic, Trajan Pavlu, Tibor Pazaver, Zivojin Peric, Danica Piperski, Eva Poljakovic, Dusan Popovic, MILENKO Popovic, Rade Popovic, Zdenko Pop, Marija Prosic, Vladislav Radakovic, Djordje Radosavljevic, Milenko Radovanov, Ilija Radu, Zivko Radulivic, Istvan Rajcan, Dragoslav Rajkovic, Zoran Savic, Andras Serda, Milorad Slavnic, Valerija Sokola, Mirjana Sokolovic, Stojka Sredic, Miladin Stanimirovic, Boboljub Stankovic, Fuada Stankovic, Ljubisa Stankov, Slavka Stefanovski, Djordje Stojic, Dragan Sijanovic, Milovan Sogorov, Mikhailj Sterbik, Mirko Strbac, Etila Takac, Slobodan Tesic, Nedeljko Tica, Ana Tot, Karlo Vajs, Savka Veber, Branislav Vernacki, Ivan Veselinovic, Vince Vide, Pavel Vizi, Velimir Vrsajkov, Dragan Vukovic, and Silvija Zugic-Rijaver.

Candidates for members of the LCY Central Committee from the Vojvodina LC, to be elected by the 13 congress, are as follows:

Ladislav Daraboc, Mladen Djurin, Radovan Jovanov, Bosko Krunic, Dragana Labus, Vukasin Loncar, Nandor Major, Petar Dule Matic, Ivan Mihaljev, Borislav Odadzic, Steven Santo, Matija Vaslovic, Radovan Vlajkovic, Snezana Zlatar, the president of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, as the six officio member of the LCY central committee.

Delegates to the 13th LCY Congress from the Vojvodina LC are:

Zuzana Abelovski, Djordje Arnaut, Zivan Bajic, Mihalj Bognar, Branimir Brkljac, Mirca Bundra, Vasa Celebic, Miladin Cepic, Jovan Cikic, Djordje Deretic, Jarmila Dobromirov, Danica Djajic, Sredoje Erdeljan, Piroska Gasic, Katalin Hajnal, Rudolf JIBTIVUC, Stipan Kopilovic, Bosko Kovacevic, Cvetin Krstic, Zdravko Mandic, Zivan Marelj, Jelena Matkovic, Vasa Milic, Cikos Jozef Molnar, Petar Palkovljevic, Slavica Roganovic, Zabela Romoda, Jozef Sabo, Vladimir Siladji, Petar Simurdic, Jon Srbovan, Ljubisa Zemba Stankov, Bogoljub Stankovic, Nikola Stojsin, Dimitrije Silic, Jozef Simon, Silard Varosii, Savka Veber, Predrag Vladisavljevic, and Josip Vujkovic.

SIROKA DELIVERS REPORT AT KOSOVO LC CONFERENCE

LD272222 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1759 GMT 27 Apr 86

["Kolj Siroka's Main Report to the 14th Conference of the Kosovo LC" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 27 Apr (TANJUG) -- In the period between the two conferences, the Kosovo LC has been engaged in intensive ideopolitical activity to overcome the situation which has arisen as a result of the counterrevolutionary activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists -- this is one of the first assessments of Kolj Siroka's main report. Prior to this, he referred briefly to some of the post war successes achieved in this province in strengthening self-managing socioeconomic relations, in the economy and in other spheres of life.

The president of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee, Kolj Siroka, recalled, in fact, that, thanks to the efforts of working people in the province of the material support of the whole country -- the social product of the Kosovo economy in the post war period has increased by 5.1 percent annually and that employment has increased 5.4 times. Industry's share in the generation of the social product has grown from 16 percent in 1974 to 42 percent in 1984 while the share of agriculture has fallen from 59 to 20 percent. However, he warned that, despite the fact that Kosovo has achieved a good deal, because of the legacy of backwardness, it continues to be burdened by numerous contradictions and problems.

Speaking of Kosovo's current problems, Siroka stressed, above all, that the activity on the part of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in the past 4-year-period has been, and continues to be, directed towards attempts at organized activity by means of excesses, the writing of slogans and pamphlets, propaganda and subversive activity, with the aim of bringing into question everything which has been achieved in the socialist self-management development of the province, the SR of Serbia and Yugoslavia hereto.

The arsenal of acts perpatrated by Albanian nationalists and irredentists and instigated from abroad includes the desecration of gravestones, attacks on the integrity of and property belonging to members of Serbian and montenegrin nationalities, rape and other forms of pressure designed not only to provoke the feeling of insecurity among the Serbs and Montenegrins and members of other nations and nationalities and to bring about a state of cooling in intranational relations and undermine mutual trust, but also to foment hatred and an anti-Serbian mood.

In recent times, he added, the activity from the positions of Serbian and montenegrin nationalism has intensified. This activity, according to Kolj Siroka, has taken on the form of attacks on the work and personality of Comrade Tito and on the leaderships of the SFRY, the SR of Serbia and the SAWP of Kosovo and is reflected in the attempts to create an anti-Albanian mood. Claims are being made about the impossibility of Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins and other nations and nationalities coexisting in Kosovo. The return to the pre-1966 state of relations is being called for and some are even claiming that Albanians in Kosovo has been given unnecessarily wide-ranging rights. The leaderships of the SAP of Kosovo, of the SR of Serbia and of the SFRY as well as the 1974 Constitution are being blamed for all the problems in the province.

The League of Communists of Kosovo launched a broad-based and intensive ideopolitical activity aimed at exposing the reactionary and counterrevolutionary nature of the activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists. This activity manifested itself as attempts at the separatist mobilization of Albanians aimed at destroying Yugoslavia, as the slogans the "Republic of Kosovo" and "ethnically pure Kosovo," as attempt to foment intranational intolerance and chauvinist hatred and to arouse the lowest of human passions.

The political-security situation is being made even more complex by the existing problems in the sphere of socioeconomic relations. It is also being affected by high unemployment, mounting negative phenomena, drop in the standard of living, constant price increases, inflation, all of which provide a fertile ground for the activity from the positions of nationalism and irredentism and for the activity of various destructive, antisocialist, anti-self-management, dogmatic-bureaucratic, etatist, separatist, unitarist and other forces of tendencies. The political-security situation has been particularly exacerbated by the process of emigration of Serbs and montenegrins from Kosovo which is one of the most difficult problems concerning not only Kosovo but the Sr of Serbia and the country as a whole.

In addition to the climate created in the aftermath of the counterrevolutionary events and as a result of direct pressures by Albanian nationalists and irredentist, the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins is of late, being increasingly instigated by the bureaucratic-technocratic and other forms of conduct increasingly in evidence in the work of some administrative organs, judiciary and other bodies through which the working people and citizens realize some of their rights.

Various socially negative phenomena, present in society and equally affecting members of all of our nations and nationalities, become particularly serious in the case of Serbs and montenegrins in Kosovo and, objectively speaking, have an effect on their emigration. The emigration has also been caused by the economic difficulties such as high unemployment, among the young, in particular, and the fact that it is very difficult to find a job in Kosovo, Kolj Siroka said and went on to stress that the task of halting the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins and of enabling those who had already emigrated to return put the communists in Kosovo to a serious test which they must withstand.

Siroka emphasized that in these difficult and complex conditions the working class was and still is the factor which, together with all the working people, shouldered many responsibilities and helped to resolve many problems and contradictions.

Siroka dwelt extensively on the tasks facing communists in the economy and stressed, in that context, that the objective of the investment policy must be to speed up the province's development and to bring about changes in its economic structure. He also placed emphasis on the task of paying much more attention in the next period to family planning which is a factor of future stabilization in economic trends, particularly in the efforts to reduce unemployment.

He also referred to pooling of labor and resources on the basis of self-management as one of the major tasks facing the LC and other organized socialist forces which is of exceptional importance for the speedier development of Kosovo and for efforts to increase employment, to strengthen brotherhood and unity and togetherness of all of our nations and nationalities.

In stimulating this process,- a particular role should be played by large economic systems and the already existing cooperation of individual regions in the country with municipalities in the province.

The LC must fight for a consistent implementation of the constitutional role of the municipality. Further vigorous struggle is also required to give life to the constitutional position of the province as an autonomous and democratic self-management socio-political community of the working class, working people, and citizens and of equal nations and nationalities which is within the SR of Serbia and is a constitutive subject of the federation.

The LC of Kosovo, especially since 1981, has been paying special attention to the implementation of unity and togetherness and of the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia, and also to the pppling of labor and resources. We worked, stressed siroka, to suppress tendencies of autarchic development and territorial encapsulation. We have to go on working to overcome the delays in self-management integration, encapsulation within the territorial framework and anything which has an adverse effect on the imlementation of the unity, togetherness and equality.

Proceeding from the sstands of the LCY Central Committee on the topical questions of establishing their relations on which unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia are based, and also from the program of actions by the Central Committee of the LC of Serbia and of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo, the Communists in all socio-political organizations, and in provincial organs, must fight resolutely further to built unity and togetherness in the SR of Serbia and to establish the constitutional position of the SR of Serbia and of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. Ideo-Political orientations of the LCY and the basic tenets of the SFRY Constitution constitute the point of departure and the framework for this. The LC must go on vigorously to create a more favorable political climate and insure the readiness of all the subjects responsibly and in a communist way to discuss every problem and to persist until a final solution has been arrived at. On the other hand, a resolute struggle has to be started against any extremism and exclusivity in the approach to these problems. In order to further develop and promote relations in the federation and in the SR of Serbia, the LC of Kosovo must pay special attention to the consolidation of the process of self-management integration of the organizations of associated labor in Kosovo toward the SR of Serbia and Yugoslavia, and visa-versa, fulfilling in so doing its responsibility and providing an adequate contribution to the consolidation and cohesion of socialist Yugoslavia.

The president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo stressed that the development and assertion of the equality of all the nations and nationalities must be central to the daily struggle of the LC of Kosovo and stressed in this context that the communists must even more directly and more resolutely confirm the understanding among the members of all the nations and nationalities in the province that in a multi-national environment the study, the knowledge, and the use of the languages and of the scripts on an equal footing are one of the very important conditions of togetherness, reciprocal respect, and rapprochement.

A constant task of all the subjects of our society, and especially of the LC and of the Federation of Socialist Youth, is to create socialist and self-management awdareness and Yugoslav socialist patriotism among the young people and to insure that they are more extensively incorporated in our self-management and political life, Siroka said.

He went on to make a special reference to the commitments of the communits employed in education. In his assessment the communists are more responsible than anybody else to insure and introduce into the process of education and upbringing material which will develop the working class view of the nation, the nationality question, the history, the traditions, the cultural heritage, and the present day achievements of all our nations and nationalities, that is to say material which binds us together and strengthens the awareness about our life together, and of the equality of the nations and nationalities of our country. In the educational and school work there must be no room for the people who operate from ideological and political positions running counter to the ideology and policy of our self-management socialist society, Siroka stressed, insisting on the further acceleration of the process of ideo-political differentiation among educational workers.

Speaking of the public information media, the president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of kosovo said: During this period public information media made a contribution to the ideopolitical activities within the ambit of the struggle which the LC is pursuing in all the areas of social life. They made a special contribution to the unmasking of enemy activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and of other types of nationalism, and especially in revealing the substance of enemy slogans "Kosovo a republic" and "An ethnically pure Kosovo." The continued and intensive propaganda from Albania directed against the SFRY, against its integrity, brotherhood and unity and other values of our socialist revolution were also resisted in a comprehensive fashion.

However, some media, especially some of their tests, contained one-sided reports, hesitation, ambiguity and excessive politization, that is to say the tone of the texts were such as to negate the results of the struggle of the LC and of other subjective forces in Kosovo to stabilize the politico-security situation. During one stage a certain measure of polarization in public information media in Kosovo and in the country on a national basis was coming conspicuously to the fore. However, recently this tendency and these ideological lapses have been increasingly overcome, Siroka said, and he asked for the incipient differentiation in public information media to be continued. He also wanted their involvement in praising any good results that have been achieved and also criticism of the short-comings and mistakes. Public information in a climate which will contribute to arresting the emigration of the Serbs and Montenegrins, will contribute to their return and help them to resist all the pressure and attempts at sowing defeaism and reciprocal mistrust.

Opportunist indifference towards those authors' texts which are directed against the fundamental values of our society and of the LC policy, against socialism and national equality, is impermissible. This is why we can no longer talk about negligence and unintentional mistakes; a realistic assessment must be made as to who is fighting for what kind of goals and establish concrete responsibility on that basis.

Having recalled the well-known principles of our foreign policy Kolj Siroka said that our country's relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania must also be based on these principles.

However -- Siroka said -- for several decades now, and with the exception of some fluctuations, we have been up against the constant enemy -- propaganda and subversive activity and action by the Albanian leadership against our constitutional system, against self-management, its institutions and most eminent people.

These statements paternalistically bemoan the history and the culture of the Albanians in Kosovo; denounce the KPJ and the LCY and its leadership; challenge the AVNOJ [Anti-Fascist Council of the National Liberation of Yugoslavia] decisions, and negate the constitutional system of Yugoslavia; falsify the historic roots of the federation, and also the autonomy of Kosovo; demand the restructuring of Yugoslavia's borders and openly support the enemy counterrevolutionary and chauvinist activity of Albanian nationalists and irredentists in Kosovo: all of which represents an overt and flagrant interference in our internal affairs and support for the destabilization of the situation in Kosovo, in the SR of Serbia and in Yugoslavia.

It should be stressed once again, the president of the Provincial Committee of the LC of Kosovo went on to say, that the Albanian nationality in Kosovo, together with other nations and nationalities in the province, in the SR of Serbia and in Yugoslavia as a whole, is building its present and future in freedom and equality, with the support of everyone, by developing and nurturing its national sentiments, language and culture and by developing the material basis of its equality, and is an equal subject with all other nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia. We are interested in having good-neighborly relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania on the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, equality and noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. We for our part will do all we can to improve these relations and this cooperation. However, at the same time we have the commitment to resist anti-Yugoslav propaganda and the subversive activity emanating from Albania.

Kolj Siroka then spoke extensively about the future tasks of the LC of Kosovo. He said that in its future ideopolitical activity the LC of Kosovo must more resolutely mobilize its own forces to ensure that every member, organization and organ of the LC responsibly implements formulations of LCY policy, overcomes the forum type of work, formalism and improvisations and in its political actions even more successfully leads the working class, and our working people and citizens. In practice we come face to face with conduct and manifestations which to a great extent detract from the moral image of LCY members and which are expressed through egotism, a petty bourgeois mentality, and an incorrect attitude towards work, social property, self-management ad the achievements of the revolution. We are also faced with career-seeking behavior, nepotism, lack of modesty, duplicity, conformism and the wish to live at the expense of others. The communists and the LC basic organizations and organs must pay greater attention to the question of the moral image of LC members.

The LC of Kosovo has the very responsible commitment to fight against political opportunism present among a section of its membership. In addition to this statement and also after noting that ideopolitical differentiation is not being carried out in many basic organisations of the LC, Siroka said that this differentiation must not be carried out only through periodic ideopolitical measures. It must be carried out both against activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and other forms of nationalism and techno-bureaucratic and liberalistic views and conduct and against protagonists of other negative manifestations.

The 14th Conference of the LC of Kosovo must be yet another powerful boost to the development of socialist self-management, further enhancement of brotherhood and unity and togetherness and equality of our nations and nationalities and a powerful cofirmation of our unswerving orientaton to get on with the socialist self-management development of our province along Tito's path, which is our path. In our struggle for a better and happier future we shall always enjoy, as we always have, support and assistance from the LC of Serbia and the LCY and from all the subjective forces in the Repulic of Serbia and the federation, Kolj Siroka said in conclusion.